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THE HEALTH OF
THE CITY OF YORK
1971



S. R. W. MOORE, M.D., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer



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COMMITTEES AND STAFF

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1971-72

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor
(Alderman R. Scruton, J.P.)

Councillor G. W. Banwell, *Chairman*

Alderman J. M. Wood, *Vice-Chairman*

Alderman E. L. Keld, J.P.

Alderman (Mrs.) I. G. Wightman

Councillor (Mrs.) M. M. Armitage

Councillor H. V. Boulton

Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye

Councillor H. Firth

Councillor M. J. Heppell

Councillor T. Hibbert

Councillor P. Higginson

Councillor M. P. H. Irving

Councillor L. Marsh

Councillor C. W. Oliver

Councillor J. R. Southby

Councillor K. S. Wood

Co-opted Members :—

Miss F. M. Dodd

Miss A. B. Linley

Dr. F. R. Dickson

R. Park, Esq., L.D.S.

Dr. T. H. Park

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman J. M. Wood, *Chairman*

Councillor G. W. Banwell

Councillor H. V. Boulton

Councillor H. Firth

Councillor M. J. Heppell

Councillor P. Higginson

Councillor M. P. H. Irving

Councillor L. Marsh

Councillor C. W. Oliver

Councillor K. S. Wood

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

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Alderman J. M. Wood

Councillor (Mrs.) M. M. Armitage

Councillor H. V. Boulton

Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye

Councillor M. P. H. Irving

Councillor C. W. Oliver

Councillor J. R. Southby

Miss F. M. Dodd

Miss A. B. Linley

Dr. F. R. Dickson

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE

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Alderman J. M. Wood

Councillor G. W. Banwell

Councillor H. Firth

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Councillor P. Higginson

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UNIFORMS SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor T. Hibbert, *Chairman*

Councillor (Mrs.) M. M. Armitage

Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye

Councillor J. R. Southby

Miss F. M. Dodd

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman J. M. Wood

Councillor (Mrs.) M. M. Armitage

Councillor G. W. Banwell

Councillor (Mrs.) M. S. Bwye

Councillor C. W. Oliver

JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE re HOMELESS FAMILIES

Alderman J. M. Wood

Councillor G. W. Banwell

Councillor H. V. Boulton

Councillor C. W. Oliver

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

Samuel R. W. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

Dora Hamshaw, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Senior Medical Officers

Maternity and Child Health: Emily L. Simon, M.D., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

School Health Service: Margaret C. Barnet, M.B., Ch.B.

Departmental Medical Officers

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Health and School Health Services)

Eleanor J. Mennim, M.B., Ch.B.

Anne J. V. Lawson, M.B., B.S., D.(Obst.)R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
(from 29.1.71)

Norah S. Morley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time from 14.9.71)

Principal School Dental Officer

Graham Turner, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Norman Hancock, F.R.S.H. (a) (b) (c) (d)

Public Health Inspectors

Senior: L. C. Bryan (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior: *Housing:* H. Hall (a) (b)

Special: *Food Hygiene:* P. D. Beadle (a) (b)

Meat: F. Walls (a) (b)

General: A. M. Allan (a) (b)

J. Martin (a) (b)

B. Garside (a) (b) (to 5.12.71)

M. A. White (a) (b) (from 29.12.71)

Veterinary Surgeon

G. M. Sutherland, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)

Public Analyst

Hugh Childs, B.Sc., F.I.C. (Sheffield) (part-time)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Miss A. W. Mather (e) (f) (g) (k)

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Senior Health Visitor

Miss J. F. Gretton (e) (f) (g) (k)

Mrs. E. Williamson (e) (f) (g)

Miss M. E. Horn (e) (f) (g) (j)

Miss L. F. Mousley (e) (f) (g)

Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (e) (f) (g) (k)

Miss L. Jackson (e) (f) (g)

(to 4.7.71)

Miss M. Chilton (e) (f) (g) (k)

(to 11.9.71)

Miss J. M. Dovaston (e) (f) (g)

Mrs. K. M. Hutchinson (f) (g)

(to 25.10.71)

Mrs. F. M. Platts (e) (f) (g)

Mrs. J. E. Gardner (e) (f) (g)

(to 22.8.71)

Mrs. P. E. L. Hughes (e) (f)

(from 5.7.71)

Mrs. S. Grinstead (e) (f) (g)

Miss J. C. M. Baker (e) (f) (g) (k)

Miss M. Pinder (e) (f) (g)

(to 30.6.71)

Miss M. S. C. Boyle (e) (f) (g) (j)

Miss G. C. Sheath (e) (f) (g)

Miss M. R. Dickinson (e) (f) (g) (k)

(to 3.12.71)

*Mrs. H. Shann (e) (f) (g)

*Miss A. Bennett (e) (f) (g)

(to 17.9.71)

Mrs. M. J. Marshall (e) (f) (g)

Mrs. A. M. Keller (e) (f) (g)

(from 1.10.71)

Mrs. S. W. Heap (f) (g)

(from 4.10.71)

Infectious Disease and Tuberculosis Health Visitor

Mrs. L. G. S. Bastow (f) (g)

Clinic and School Nurses

*Mrs. L. Firn (f)	Mrs. A. Tiplady (f) (j) (to 26.2.71)
Miss L. B. Key (f) (to 31.3.71)	Mrs. N. Harrison (f) (from 16.9.71)
Mrs. A. B. Judson (f) (from 25.3.71)	Mrs. C. M. DiBiasio (f)
Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (f)	(from 26.4.71)

Special Visitor (Gastro-Enterology)

*Mrs. C. M. Dent

*Part-time Officers.

Municipal Midwives

Senior Midwife

Miss A. Hodgson (e) (f) (k)

Mrs. B. A. Drinkel (e)	Mrs. M. C. Skelton (e) (f)
Miss J. Marshall (e) (f)	Miss A. Goodwin (e) (f)
Miss M. Wilson (e) (f)	Miss M. Hughes (e) (f) (g) (k)
Miss S. Holdsworth (e) (f) (k)	Miss P. Kennedy (e) (f)
Mrs. D. J. Thomas (e) (i)	(to 31.7.71)
Mrs. M. W. Gledhill (e) (f)	
(from 16.8.71)	

District Nurses

Senior District Nurse

Miss J. Douglas (f) (k)

Mrs. A. Doran (f) (k)	Miss M. A. Granby (e) (f) (k)
Mrs. N. Harrison (f) (k) (to 15.9.71)	(to 25.3.71)
Miss E. M. Metcalfe (f) (k)	Mrs. N. R. Burns (e) (f) (k)
Miss C. A. Fox (e) (f) (k) (to 16.8.71)	Mrs. A. R. Fewson (f) (k)
Miss M. Clare (f) (j)	Mrs. E. M. Mouat (e) (f) (k)
Mrs. B. Horseman (f) (k)	Mrs. I. M. Pysanczyn (f) (k)
Miss W. S. Davison (f) (k)	Mrs. N. Mannion (i) (k)
Mrs. D. L. Tiller (i) (k)	Mrs. F. M. Yarrow (i) (k)
Mrs. T. S. Chipper (f) (k)	Mrs. S. Plowman (e) (f) (k)
Mrs. B. Jones (i) (k) (to 8.12.71)	Miss C. M. Ritchie (e) (f) (k)
R. Holt (f) (j) (from 16.8.71)	(from 1.4.71)
L. W. Carolan (f) (k)	Miss J. E. Wright (i)
A. E. Heskett (f) (k)	(from 25.10.71)
Miss V. M. Harrison (e) (f) (k)	

Ambulance Officer

R. H. Hunt

Chiropodists

Mrs. M. C. Cousins (to 13.9.71)

Mrs. A. E. Tasker (from 26.7.71)

Mrs. S. M. Orme (from 23.8.71)

Clerical Staff

Chief Clerk: E. T. Goodrick

Senior Clerk: M. R. Foottit

Section Heads;

Environmental Health: W. V. Hadley

Maternity and Child Health: Miss W. Prest

Ambulance Service: R. Kilcran

Clerks:	(full-time)	13
	(part-time)	5

- (a)—Statutory Qualification as Public Health Inspector.
- (b)—Qualification in Meat and Food Inspection.
- (c)—Qualification in Smoke Inspection.
- (d)—Qualification in Sanitary Science.
- (e)—State Certified Midwife.
- (f)—State Registered Nurse.
- (g)—H.V. Certificate.
- (i)—State Enrolled Nurse.
- (j)—Registered Mental Nurse.
- (k)—District training.

INTRODUCTION

June, 1972

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report on the Health of the City of York for the year ending 31st December, 1971.

Vital Statistics

The birth rate for the City was 14.8 per 1,000 a slight increase on that for last year (14.6). The fall in the infant mortality rate over the years has continued and was 14.0 per 1,000 compared with 18.0 in 1970, reflecting a fall in perinatal mortality from 21.0 per 1,000 last year to 14.0 per 1,000. Congenital abnormalities were the commonest cause of perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age) and prematurity the most common contributory cause.

Unfortunately there was one maternal death due to abortion. The total death rate was 12.6 per 1,000 compared with 11.6 last year. The commonest causes of death in order of incidence were ischaemic heart disease (including coronary heart disease) (366), cancer (274) and cerebrovascular disease (195). There was a sharp rise in the number of deaths from lung cancer of which there were 78, compared with 68 last year. Most of these deaths will have been due to cigarette smoking and more than one death per week in the City is too great a toll to pay because people persist in this dangerous habit.

Environmental Health

A further step to clear York of air pollution was taken when the second Smoke Control Order came into operation, making all the ancient City within the medieval walls free from smoke. However, compared with industrial towns and cities which were formerly 'black areas', York is behind in the race for clean air. They have cleaned up pollution from industrial and domestic sources, whilst the City in the pleasant Vale of York lies bathed in its own domestic smoke. The City Council showed its intention to accelerate its smoke control programme, by agreeing that a further area covering one third of the remainder of the City be included in a two year programme of smoke control.

With further slum clearance areas declared York approaches the end of its current four year programme. At the same time, the City is well into its house improvement programme with three declared improvement areas. The concept of the general improvement area, in accordance with the provisions of

Housing Act 1969, received increasing attention during the year: it includes improvement of the environment as well as house improvement, the constant work of the public health inspector and is designed to halt deterioration of our existing older housing stock. Joint consideration of suitable areas, involved the health department, with the planning, architect's, engineer's and housing departments in the study of such things as traffic, amenities (e.g. open space, garage accommodation, play areas, etc.) as well as the examination of individual houses, and is culminating in advice on the improvement of a large area of the City of some 800 dwellings. The resident citizens will be drawn into discussions and asked to contribute suggestions for the improvement of their area.

A clean and wholesome water supply is provided for the City and surrounding area by the York Waterworks Company and annually its Engineer contributes to this report. This year he informs us of a further phase in the redevelopment programme which the Company is contemplating, which includes further modernisation of the treatment works and enlargement of the distribution system. During the year an infestation of certain parts of the distribution network by a fresh water crustacean *Asellus Aquaticus* became apparent. This was successfully treated over a four day period. Prior to treatment the Waterworks Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health met a member of the Press, so that the public were fully informed of the activities of this little creature, and the measures to be employed for its elimination from the water supplies. The harmless nature of the creature, apart from its nuisance value, and of the treatment used, were explained. The exercise was completed without inconvenience to the public.

The number of house inspections and inspections of food premises by the public health inspectors showed an increase this year on previous years. A glance at the analysis of all inspections carried out during the year, on pages 39—40, will illustrate the variety of the routine work of the public health inspector. This must be maintained along with the increasing duties in the next few years which will result from an expanding programme of smoke control and house improvement. In the planned reorganisation of Local Government and the National Health Service in 1974, the environmental health staff and their duties will remain with Local Government at district level, whilst the remainder of the health staff and duties transfer to the unified health service outside Local Government. In the short time to reorganisation the important role of the public health inspectorate must be maintained and strengthened so that the new district of York is served as well in the future as the City is and has been in the past.

Personal Health Services

During the year work began at the Clifton Health Services Centre for its conversion to a health centre, to provide surgery accommodation for three general practitioners, and additional accommodation for health visiting and nursing staff. The health centre should be operational by 1972. Plans for a further extension to the Monkgate Health Centre to provide three more general practitioner suites were approved by the Department of Health and Social Security and work should begin in the coming year.

Consideration was given to the local Authority undertaking its full responsibility for family planning in the City. In September the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Administrative Officer had discussions with the Secretary, the doctors, nurses and voluntary workers of the York branch of the Family Planning Association at a special meeting. It is pleasing to report that at the end of the meeting they unanimously agreed that they would continue their voluntary services to the Family Planning Service provided by the Local Authority. Negotiations continued and the City Council agreed with the Health Committee's recommendation that the City should provide a free family planning advisory service as from 1st January, 1972.

In March the hostel for pupil midwives at 50 Bootham was closed because over the years the number of pupils accommodated there had been reduced and the cost of running it for the smaller number was proving uneconomic. The pupils now operate from the Monkgate Health Centre during the day, are on call from the County Hospital across the road at night and are resident at the Fulford Maternity Hospital.

The mileage covered and the number of patients carried by the Ambulance Service increased again this year and the mileage was the highest recorded since the inception of the Service. This has been due to an increased number of patients receiving all types of out-patient treatment.

Four ambulancemen attended a six week Ambulance Aid Course and inservice training was concentrated on the care of the cardiac patient and the operation of the newly acquired defibrillators and cardioscopes. This year, following a sponsored walk to raise funds, the York Round Table No. 65 presented to the Ambulance Service five defibrillators, three cardioscopes and a cardiac simulator. With another defibrillator donated by Alderman Cattle last year, ambulances in York are equipped and their crews are trained to go to the aid of a patient who has suffered a coronary attack. The care of patients and the relief of pain has been further facilitated by the generous gift of £100

from the York School of General Nursing League, for three Entonox gas and air anaesthetic machines.

The activities of the department in health education have increased this year and were highlighted by two special exhibitions. One was on cancer using the Health Education Council's Mobile Exhibition Unit, which included closed circuit television, and was manned by the department's health visitors. The other on nutrition was exhibited in a marquee at the York Gala, one of the events of the City's 1900th Anniversary Celebrations. Two of the posters *Guard Your Child* and *Puffaload Bill's Last Stand* developed from original ideas and sketches by the Senior Clerk, for which he must be complimented, are illustrated in this report.

There were 185 applications for rehousing on medical grounds of which 61 were recommended to the Housing Committee for special consideration. These very difficult assessments are carried out expertly by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and she has included in this report the results of her experience over the last three years. Illnesses which result in difficulty in climbing stairs predominate the majority of cases investigated, and were primarily due to heart and respiratory, and crippling rheumatic diseases.

In conclusion may I acknowledge the help of those who have assisted in compiling this report. The dedication of all who, working in the Health Department, help to promote and maintain the health of the citizens of York is greatly appreciated.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. R. W. MOORE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

VITAL STATISTICS

VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area in acres : 7,295

Population (Census, 1971) 104,513.

Total population, mid 1971 (Registrar General's Estimate) 105,210.

Number of hereditaments (at 31st December, 1971) according to the rate-books, 43,643 (including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per hereditament, 2.4.

Rateable value (April, 1971) £4,173,138.

Estimated net produce of a new pence rate, £42,000.

Marriages, 1,019. Rate per 1,000 population :—19.4.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1971

(Registrar General's Figures)

	York	England and Wales
Live Births:		
Number	1,529	783,165
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude 14.5 ; corrected	14.8	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births	10.0	8.0
Stillbirths:		
Number	14	9,898
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	9.0	12.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	1,543	793,063
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	22	13,726
Infant Mortality Rates:		
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	14.0	18.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	15.0	17.0
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	6.0	24.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	8.0	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births)	5.0	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths)	14.0	22.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	1	133
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths ..	0.6	0.2
Deaths (all ages):		
Number	1,367	567,345
Rate per 1,000 population—Crude 13.0 ; corrected	12.6	11.6

			<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{	Leg.	1,369	708	661	Birth-rate: Crude 14.5 per 1,000 Corrected 14.8 per 1,000
		Illeg.	160	78	82	
Stillbirths	{	Leg.	10	3	7	Rate per 1,000 total births 9.0
		Illeg.	4	3	1	
Deaths	..	..	1,367	697	670	Death-rate: Crude 13.0 per 1,000 Corrected 12.6 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (5 Years Review)

Year	Estimated Population	Total (Net) BIRTHS	Birth-rate	Total (Net) DEATHS	Death-rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1967	105,550	1,695	16.3	1,219	10.8	476
1968	107,290	1,668	15.8	1,342	12.4	326
1969	107,940	1,695	16.0	1,475	13.3	220
1970	107,150	1,530	14.6	1,284	11.6	246
1971	105,210	1,529	14.8	1,367	12.6	162

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1967-1971

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	1	Nil	2	Nil	1
Rate per 1,000 births:—					
York	0.6	Nil	1.2	Nil	0.6
England and Wales	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	36	28	35	27	22
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	21.2	17.0	21.0	18.0	14.0
England and Wales	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
(c) PERINATAL MORTALITY:					
York	29.0	24.0	22.0	21.0	14.0
England and Wales	25.4	25.0	23.0	23.0	22.0

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 to 74	75 years and over	All Ages		Total
									Male	Female	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	2	3
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm — Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	15	24	10	34
Malignant Neoplasm — Lung, Bronchus	—	—	—	—	3	24	34	17	63	15	78
Malignant Neoplasm — Breast	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	5	—	20	20
Malignant Neoplasm — Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	9	9
Leukaemia	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	1	5	6
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	—	—	—	1	6	40	33	47	67	60	127
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	3	4
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	5	8	5	13
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	6
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mental Disorders	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	3	4
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	2	8	10
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	11	5	4	7	14	21
Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	5	14	7	21
Ischaemic Heart Disease	—	—	—	1	4	92	121	148	221	145	366
Other Forms of Heart Disease	—	—	—	1	1	7	12	29	24	26	50
Cerebrovascular Disease	—	—	—	—	1	21	61	112	64	131	195
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	6	17	40	24	39	63
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	4	5
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	4	26	87	57	62	119
Bronchitis and Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	13	17	27	45	12	57
Asthma	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	3	3	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	3	6
Peptic Ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	5	5	10
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	4	7
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	2	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	6	6	12
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	5	3	8
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	—	5
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	5	3	11	14
Abortion	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	4
Congenital Anomalies	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	5	—	7	7
All Other Accidents	—	—	1	2	3	4	1	1	7	6	13
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	9	10	13	23
All Other External Causes	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	1	4	6	10
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2
Total	22	3	7	13	31	282	404	605	697	670	1367

Figures supplied by Registrar General. Only those cause headings with deaths allocated to them are supplied : headings with no deaths allocated are omitted.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The special Infectious Disease Control Section within the department under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer of Health or his deputy has continued to work well during the year. The Health Visitor with special responsibility for investigating cases of infectious diseases notified and tracing contacts maintains daily contact with the department and all information and reports are centralised into the hands of one clerk.

CONFIRMED CASES NOTIFIED

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute encephalitis	—	—	1	—	1
Acute meningitis	2	1	3	1	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	84	9	81	2	—
Food poisoning	17	—	21	25	30
Infective jaundice	—	96	35	56	32
Malaria	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	1,238	732	34	1,599	52
Para typhoid fever	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet fever	63	143	160	55	20
Scabies	91	75	64	67	57
Tetanus	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	17	15	13	12	7
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping cough	149	27	10	6	21
Total	1,661	1,098	425	1,824	220

The months of September, October and November proved to be extensively busy ones for the Infectious Disease Section and the Infectious Disease Health Visitor because of the outbreaks of cholera in Spain. All persons notified to the department by Airport Authorities as having stayed in or travelled through that country had to be contacted as soon as possible on arrival in York and advised on the course of action to be taken in the event of illness.

Members of the office staff had the unenviable task of arranging for their own investigation when six of them reported diarrhoea or vomiting soon after enjoying their annual Christmas Party dinner which was held at a nearby inn ! Specimens were taken for pathological examination but no infecting organisms were found. It was suspected that the cause was an uncovered cut on the Chef's hand but this was not proven. The work of the office was in no way disrupted.

Poliomyelitis

There have been no cases notified over the last five years.

Dysentery

Two cases of Sonne dysentery were notified during the year but only one was confirmed by bacteriological examination. The confirmed case was not a York resident and the Medical Officer of Health of the area concerned was notified. There were two confirmed cases in 1970.

Diphtheria

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough

Twenty one cases were notified during the year compared with six in 1970. Only three of these children were aged one year or less, and nine were between two and five years. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever

Twenty cases were notified during the year, twelve of which were school children, no cases were removed to hospital.

Measles

There were fifty two cases of measles notified, compared with one thousand five hundred and ninety nine in 1970.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles

Four cases of mumps, forty four cases of chickenpox and one hundred and nine cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies

Fifty seven cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Thirty were adults, fifteen were children attending school, and twelve were pre-school children. All were cleared.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	33	28	19	19	20	14	14	11	9	7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	7	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	—
Total	34	35	20	20	21	17	15	13	12	7

There were 215 male and 149 female cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and 6 male and 6 female cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1971.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1970-1971
(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1970	1	0.01	2	0.02	3	0.03
1971	3	0.03	—	—	3	0.03
Average for 5 years	2	0.02	2	0.02	4	0.04

Venereal Diseases

The following table summarises the work carried out in the Special Treatment Centre at the County Hospital during 1971 :—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Venereal Conditions		Total
New Patients ..	4		73		367		444
Total attendance at clinics ..	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	124	61	424	286	1,292	727	2,924

A Health Visitor is concerned with the special work of tracing patients and contacts with Venereal Diseases and their follow up, and attends the Special Clinic. As part of the Health Education programme, Health Visitors lecture on the subject in schools when asked to do so by Headteachers.

Food Poisoning

Forty five cases of suspected food poisoning were notified during 1971, and thirty confirmed by bacteriological examination.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

GENERAL

Water Supply

Mr. C. G. Read, Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, has kindly supplied the following information:—

The Company's statutory area of supply covers some one hundred and thirty one square miles and includes the County Borough of York, together with thirty eight parishes in the Rural Districts of Derwent, Flaxton, Nidderdale and Tadcaster. The population served was 162,700.

The average daily consumption during the year was 9,804,660 gallons and the maximum daily demand was 11,550,000 gallons. The average daily consumption decreased by 2.7% compared with that for last year, and was the result of improved waste detection methods. The industrial demand in fact increased during the year. It is expected that the demand for water will continue to increase each year, in keeping with the national trend, and it is anticipated that peak daily demands of 17,000,000 gallons will be experienced by 1980, and peak demands in the region of 22,000,000 gallons per day may occur by 1990.

The demand for water has been steadily increasing throughout the country since the last war and it is expected that the present national water consumption will double by the turn of the century. Throughout the post war years the Company has enlarged and improved its Treatment Works and the distribution system in order to keep pace with the accelerating demand and to replace obsolescent equipment. Notable examples are the Siward's How Tower, which was commissioned in 1956 and is still the largest water tower in the country, and the fully automated No. 4 treatment plant, which was commissioned in 1967 and has an output of 5 million gallons per day. Several miles of trunk mains have also been laid, including a crossing of the River Ouse at Clifton Ings.

Last year the Board of Directors decided to initiate a further and substantial phase in the redevelopment programme, and during this year the Company's Consultants commenced preparing detailed plans for the modernisation and further development of the Treatment Works and the enlargement of the distribution system. These plans include the modernisation and automation of the No. 3 plant, which was commissioned in 1937; enlargement of the No. 4 plant to double its present capacity, and the abandonment of the Nos. 1 and 2 plants which were commissioned in 1902 and 1904. The existing three river intakes will be replaced by a new single intake of advanced design and will deliver via a new raw water pumping station to a ten million gallon raw water storage reservoir. Substantial storage of raw water will be a new innovation at the Treatment Works and the main object is to allow the intake to be shut down and the operation of the plant to continue in the event of sudden pollution of the river. (The hazard of road tankers carrying toxic

substances overturning and discharging their contents into watercourses is becoming increasingly prevalent). Some improvements in the quality of the stored water will also be obtained as the result of settlement and biological action. Additional treated water storage capacity will also be provided in the form of a new contact tank which will also be used as part of the final sterilisation process. The main engine house will be abandoned and be replaced by a new treated water pumping station and central control room. Provision will be made in the design for the construction of an additional treatment plant (the No. 5 plant) at the appropriate time in the future. The distribution system will be strengthened by the laying of several new trunk mains, including a 600 mm pipeline which will cross the River Ouse and extend to the Haxby Road area. A ten million gallon underground service reservoir will also be constructed adjacent to the Siward's How Tower and a system of transfer pumps will allow it to operate in conjunction with the Tower.

The raw water abstracted from the River Ouse at the intakes varied considerably in quality. For example, the turbidity varied from 10 mg/l to 300 mg/l, the colour from 15° Hazen to in excess of 250° Hazen, the pH from 6.75 to 8.6, the total hardness from 120 mg/l to 260 mg/l and the Biochemical Oxygen demand ranged from 0.3 mg/l to 4.3 mg/l. This variation in raw water quality demands considerable flexibility in the control of the purification process, which includes chemical pre-treatment with Aluminium Sulphate, Activated Carbon, Lime and Chlorine (to break point) followed by sedimentation, coagulation, rapid gravity filtration and slow sand filtration. Final treatment arrangements include pH adjustment to a positive Langelier Index and following contact period, final chlorination, or dechlorination by Sulphur Dioxide to a fixed free chlorine residual via automatic residual controllers.

Bacteriological examinations of the water at various stages during treatment and of the final water are carried out daily in the Company's laboratory. Daily bacteriological samples are also taken from premises at random points in the distribution system. Regular chemical analyses are also made of the water at all stages of treatment to check the efficiency of the plant operation and to ensure satisfactory control of the treatment process. In addition, independent samples are taken weekly for bacteriological examination by the Company's consultant analysts. Checks continued to be made on the total Radioactivity of the treated water.

The natural Fluoride content of the treated water varied, depending on the condition of the raw water. The figures ranged from 0.08 mg/l to 0.30 mg/l, with an average of 0.20 mg/l. The Company cannot consider the possibility of adding Fluorine to the treated water unless it is requested to do so by all four Health Authorities in its statutory area of supply.

An infestation of a freshwater crustacean, *Asellus Aquaticus*, within the distribution system was eradicated during the year by adding minute quantities of Pyrethrins to the treated water. The Company was grateful for the co-operation of the City's Medical Officer of Health during the four day exercise.

In addition to the necessary maintenance of the distribution system, seven miles of mains were laid to serve new housing development and to reinforce the system. Eight hundred and sixty two new premises were connected to the Company's mains during the year.

Mr. R. A. Mayo, the City Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information :—

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

At present sewage disposal facilities are adequate for the requirements of the City and for those specific areas covered by Agreement.

With regard to sewerage it is known that certain sewers are damaged and surcharging is liable to occur under certain conditions in some localities but action will be taken with regard to these matters on a priority basis within the sums allocated in the Capital Works Programme of the Council.

A contract for Poppleton Road Storm Relief Stage I has been awarded and work is to commence in January 1972. The contract involves the laying of combined and surface water sewers together with a storm overflow chamber and associated manholes to alleviate the nuisance of flooding by foul sewage during periods of heavy rain.

Closet Accommodation

At the end of the year there were two pail closets remaining in use in the City, both these being situated on the school playing field at Fenby Field, Fulford.

There were 39,101 water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing (Dry House Waste)

The domestic wastes arising at each house-hold throughout the City are stored in conventional types of 'dustbin' by the house-holders and all such wastes are collected once per week by Corporation vehicles. The whole of the fleet so employed comprises vehicles of the rear-loading type, two of these being of the continuous loading compression type, and the remainder 'fore and aft' tippers. Collections from premises in the City Centre and other shopping precincts in the City are also made on a weekly basis, and in those cases where such a service does not entirely cater for a trader's needs, there is a supplementary collection service which is set up to meet the individual requirements of applicants. No salvageable materials are collected as such, although a quantity of tins are recovered from the direct incineration plant at Foss Islands Depot (after incineration), baled and sold. The number of bulky items of house-hold furniture being collected free of charge again showed an increase during the year, and to supplement this service the civic amenities dump at Foss Islands Depot (where house-holders can bring refuse in their own transport) is still used.

Cesspools

There are at the present time 4 cesspools in or near the City, and these are cleansed as necessary, the vehicles used being purpose built Gully/Cesspool emptiers. After emptying is completed the sewage is deposited in the main sewers at convenient manholes, which are then thoroughly flushed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Chief Public Health Inspector writes as follows:—

During the year under review further clearance areas were declared and we are now approaching the end of the four year period of the current clearance programme. It will be remembered that it was towards the end of 1969 that the then Minister of Housing and Local Government asked all Local Authorities to inform him of their programmes for dealing with unfit houses during the next four years, and also what proposals they would then have for dealing with any remaining unfit houses. So far as York is concerned the Minister was informed that when we had completed this four years' programme it was anticipated that we should have dealt with all houses which could be adjudged unfit under present legislation and standards. It is perhaps pertinent to record that during the last two decades York has dealt with some 2,500 unfit houses in Clearance Areas and this has involved the rehousing of over 6,000 members of its population.

It is now possible to direct attention as a large scale project towards the improvement of whole areas of houses which, although not unfit, lack the standard amenities which are now regarded as desirable. Indeed grants have been available towards the improvement of houses for some years but this has operated on a piece-meal basis and has to a large extent been taken up only by owner-occupiers and speculators. The Housing Act, 1964, did provide administrative machinery for dealing with Improvement Areas and we have already used this procedure to declare three Improvement Areas and operated it with some success. However, the Government decided that this legislation should be replaced by what is hoped to be an improved arrangement whereby areas can be dealt with as General Improvement Areas for which grants would be available not only towards the improvement of houses but also of the environment which surrounds them. Surveys of suitable areas for this treatment have been conducted in order to compile the required information and various meetings and discussions have been held. The rather more extensive preliminary work which is required, and the several disciplines which become involved, seem to produce rather more delays than early action. This is work which needs enthusiasm and personal interest for its success together with an intimate knowledge of the people and the area in which they live, and it is work for which the Public Health Inspector is eminently fitted

and prepared by his technical qualifications and training and by his overall concern for all aspects of environmental health.

York's second Smoke Control Order came into operation during the year, and the whole of the area within the city walls is now under Smoke Control. This aspect of pollution control will prove an important contribution to the conservation of the City's ancient buildings and it is a contribution to the people's health and general wellbeing which cannot be over-estimated. Surveys were undertaken during the year for a third Smoke Control Order, and the area chosen was a large area to the south-west of the City with a total of some 6,000 properties. Such a large area will obviously make a considerable impact on the problem of air pollution and the appropriate Order was made by the Council at the end of the year. It is anticipated that this will become operational in two years and it will require all the efforts of available staff to achieve this worthwhile target by which one third of the City's area will then be under smoke control. It is confidently anticipated that the benefits of smoke control having been demonstrated, together with the ability of our procedure to secure its smooth operation, this activity will now be extended and accelerated as a continuing programme.

Insects, rodents and other pests continue to occupy a large place in the department's attention, and perhaps one important aspect still requires rather more attention than it has so far been possible to give. This is the systematic baiting of sewers for the destruction of rats but it is pleasing to record that a start has been made in co-operation with the City Engineer's Department by which a separate area of the City was treated both economically and successfully. The control of feral pigeons has gone on quietly during the last few years and a fair measure of control has now been secured of the various flocks in the City.

The inspection and control of all food, and of premises where it is stored prepared or sold, is an important aspect of consumer protection for which the Public Health Inspector is traditionally responsible. The number of complaints of foreign matter in food continues to increase and this is perhaps an inevitable consequence of modern trading methods, and perhaps also a consequence of an increasing awareness by the public of the assistance which the Public Health Inspector can give. The important point is that only the Public Health Inspector can trace such a complaint right back to its source and then take appropriate action to remedy any faults which may be found. In the field of food hygiene an important development of modern times is the increasing habit of eating out, and this puts an even heavier responsibility not only on those who prepare and sell the food but also on those officers whose duty it is to inspect and supervise to ensure that the food laws made by Parliament are carried out.

Environmental Health embraces the elimination of that which is undesirable and the promotion of that which is desirable in relation to our homes, our food, the air we breathe, our working conditions and our surroundings. In the furtherance of these objectives I have to thank my staff and my colleagues for their assistance and the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their encouragement and support.

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

Total number of inspections of dwelling-houses made for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,139
Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	18
Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	142

Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	70
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

By owners	16
By Local Authority	1

Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—

Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	18
Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding

There are, at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding. A new survey is urgently needed if exact information of overcrowding is required.

Housing Act, 1964

Improvement Areas.

The appropriate administrative action in relation to Improvement Areas Nos. 1, 2 and 3 was continued during the year.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

In December, 1971, the number of applicants for Corporation Houses was 1,050.

Conversion of Waste-water Closets

A total of 2,008 waste-water closets have been converted by the Grants Scheme which has been operating since 1938. The amount payable at present is a maximum of £50 for each conversion, and during the year the Corporation paid out £450 under this voluntary scheme. Nine water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste-water closets during 1971.

CLEARANCE AREAS

No.	Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders	Area in Acres	Houses in Area	Persons Displaced	Confirmed by Minister of Housing and Local Government
1	The Groves (Backhouse St.), etc.	.618	34	94	19th Feb., 1955
2	The Groves (Jackson St.) .. ..	.922	54	160	19th Feb., 1955
3	Walmgate	1.6	73	220	20th Mar., 1956
4	John Street .. .. .	.160	11	25	20th June, 1957
5	Newbiggin St. and Groves Lane ..	.728	50	147	20th June, 1957
6	Cecilia Place .. .. .	.246	15	34	20th June, 1957
7	The Groves (No. 3)	3.93	188	495	4th Dec., 1957
8	The Groves (No. 4)	3.77	156	382	15th April, 1959
9	Downhill Street .. .. .	.361	20	60	18th Feb., 1960
10	Walmgate (No. 2) .. .. .	.157	4	8	23rd Feb., 1960
11	Tanner Row .. .. .	.028	2	3	24th Feb., 1960
12	Rougier Street .. .. .	.129	14	36	24th Feb., 1960
13	George Street	1.13	41	150	22nd Mar., 1960
14	Whitby Terrace and St. Anne Street	1.54	74	206	29th Mar., 1960
15	Percy Street .. .. .	.12	5	12	29th Mar., 1960
16	Bishophill Junior	1.22	48	103	29th Mar., 1960
17	Trinity Lane .. .. .	.41	13	37	11th May, 1960
18	Layerthorpe (No. 1)	2.74	142	366	9th Sept., 1960
19	Layerthorpe (No. 2)	2.77	88	244	15th Dec., 1960
20	Cross Street, Acomb .. .. .	.031	3	1	14th Mar., 1961
21	Cambridge Street	3.46	159	395	25th May, 1961
22	The Groves (No. 5)	2.71	110	273	24th Aug., 1961
23	Orchard Street	1.52	70	162	5th Oct., 1961
24	Newbiggin Street	1.19	79	203	4th Dec., 1961
25	Lowther Street .. .. .	.026	2	8	16th Mar., 1962
26	Nunnery Lane	9.26	378	789	14th April, 1964
27	Price Street .. .. .	.025	2	7	14th April, 1964
28	De Grey Street	2.75	76	196	3rd Sept., 1965
29	Elmwood Street	4.36	148	343	16th Mar., 1966
30	Lead Mill Lane	1.15	53	120	25th Oct., 1966
31	Clark's Terrace (Walmgate) ..	.32	13	25	12th Jan., 1967
32	Union Terrace (Clearance Order)	.24	5	13	21st Jan., 1969
33	Union Terrace (C.P.O.)	2.95	103	226	29th Jan., 1969
34	Marygate	3.65	99	263	13th July, 1970

In addition Bishopthorpe Road, Buckingham Street, Hallfield Road and Mansfield Street were declared clearance areas.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments are examined daily and the following tables show the monthly averages of the results obtained ; expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	St. Saviourgate		Cornlands Road		St. Mary's Hospital	
	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January	131	124	164	154	219	238
February	125	123	151	126	207	210
March	68	97	85	102	115	147
April	39	86	63	83	58	88
May	23	71	35	68	39	78
June	19	67	28	60	33	65
July	14	57	17	51	22	56
August	23	59	25	50	N	N
September ..	39	77	56	69	70	105
October	66	94	91	109	82	146
November ..	85	90	85	86	162	155
December ..	95	86	108	113	158	189
Monthly Average	61	86	76	89	106	134

N = No readings.

These records are produced from soot and smoke which is left on filter papers after measured quantities of air are continuously drawn through them ; the higher the figures the dirtier the atmosphere. It is significant to note that many results secured in York compare unfavourably with similar results taken under similar circumstances in other towns.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	46	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	338	41	6	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total ..	384	52	6	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	4	—	—	—	—
Total	13	9	—	4	—

Part VIII of the Act—Outwork—(Sections 133 and 134) : There were 3 outworkers in August, 1971, repairing wearing apparel and 21 carding buttons. There were no defaulters or cases needing prosecution.

During the year 384 factories were on the register, including :—

Bakehouses	35	Dental Mechanics	11
Restaurants and Cafes	24	Glass Manufacturers	1
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac- turing	4	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	7
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu- facturing and Bottlers ..	1	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	9
Manufacturing Chemists ..	3	Carpet Makers	3
Boot and Shoe Repairers ..	13	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	3
Dressmakers	12	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	3
Milliners	1	General Engineers	16
Tailors	7	Electrical Engineers	15
Button Manufacturers ..	1	Motor Engineers	79
Laundries, Dry Cleaners ..	14	Cycle Repairers	3
Sugar Mfg. and Refiners ..	1	Printers	10
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters	37	Photography	3
Plumbers and Glaziers.. ..	9	Warehouses	13
Tinsmiths and Sheet Metal Work- ers	6	Slaughterhouses	3
Blacksmiths	2	Miscellaneous Small Factories and Workplaces	35

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

A total of 1,951 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

The total number of food premises is 1,189 as set out in the following table according to their principal business :—

Bakers	38	Restaurants, Cafes and Coffee Bars	91
Butchers	85	Sweet Shops	89
Cinema Kiosks	2	Sweet and Chocolate Manufacturers	3
Confectioners	67	Take-away Meals	10
Dairies	3	Wet Fish Shops	10
Food Depots	30	Wholesale Warehouses.. ..	4
Fried Fish Shops	57	Wines and Spirits	11
Greengrocers	58	Miscellaneous	46
Health Foods	4	Accommodation	38
Hotels, Guest and Boarding Houses	67	Clubs and Halls	56
Ice Cream Manufacturers ..	2	Canteens	52
Provision Merchants	225	Slaughterhouses	3
Public Houses	138		
Total ..		1,189	

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed

<i>Year</i>							<i>Stones</i>
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	432
1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,561
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,676
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,191

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1358	—	4	5519	1488
Number inspected	1358	—	4	5519	1488
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	181	—	—	63	541
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ..	13.4	—	—	1.1	36.3
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.8
Cysticercosis—					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Destruction

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 1,197 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The food-stuffs were removed to the Destructor, Foss Islands and destroyed.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk Supplies

Methylene Blue Test

Type of Milk	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Declared void
Pasteurised	237	233	4	—
Untreated	66	40	25	2

Phosphatase Test

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	237	—	237

Turbidity Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterillised	69	69	—

Sterility Test

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ultra High Temperature, Pasteurised	2	2	—

Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined

Nil
- (ii) Number of positive samples found

Nil

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- (i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district ..

Nil
- (ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test and their results

Nil
- (iii) Comments on the administration of these Regulations ..

Nil

Ice Cream

The Methylene Blue Test was applied to the 32 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—

28, group 1 ; 4, group 2 ; 0, group 3 ; and 0, group 4.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice Cream

- Number of Manufacturers

2
- Number of premises registered for storage
and sale

342
- Number of premises on register

342

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and 32 inspections were made.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1971 was 381 (380 informal and 1 formal). This number represents 3.62 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,210). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is three per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of samples which were not genuine compared with other years :—

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number not genuine	Percentage not genuine	Number examined	Number not genuine	Percentage not genuine
1967	376	18	4.78	146	7	4.79
1968	318	21	6.60	127	6	4.75
1969	360	18	5.00	107	5	4.67
1970	218	8	3.67	56	4	7.04
1971	381	22	5.77	139	10	7.19

The following is a summary of the samples which were reported upon as not genuine :—

Ten samples of milk were deficient in milk solids and contained small amounts of added water. Three samples of double cream were found to be deficient in milk fat. Three samples of pork sausages were found to be deficient in meat content and a sample of butter was found to contain a slight excess of water. Five other samples (cheese, cocktail cherries, an apple dessert, an isosmotic drink and a hickory smoked ham pat  ) had labelling irregularities.

The appropriate administrative action was taken in all these cases.

Food Complaints:

One hundred and one complaints about articles of food were received from members of the public during the year, and every case was fully investigated and followed up with the appropriate administrative action. There were twenty-eight cases of mouldy food (of which eighteen related to pre-packed items). Ten cases of decomposing food (three canned foods, two fish, one bacon, one butter, one chicken, one egg, one pre-cooked chicken portion). Twenty nine complaints related to extraneous matter in food (five bottled milk, five bread, five flour confectionery, four sweets, three canned foods, two meat and meat products, one barley wine, one butter, one cheese, one jam, one soft drink). Fifteen cases related to insect or larvae infestation in food (three bread, two canned foods, two chickens, one chicken rissole, one bacon, one cheese, one custard tart, one fried fish, one milk, one sweets, one take away meal). There were also nineteen complaints involving substitution, adulteration, odour or taste.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

During the year, seven samples of fertilisers were examined under the above Act. All conformed to their respective statutory statements.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

During the year 945 rat infestations and 461 mouse infestations were dealt with by the Rodent Operatives. In all cases the treatments carried out were successful.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS

Dwellings

Houses unfit and incapable of repair (H.A.), 559 ; Underground dwellings and parts of buildings (H.A.), 72 ; Houses for overcrowding (H.A.), 10 ; Houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 89 ; Separate dwellings within houses in multiple occupation (H.A.), 63 ; Reinspections (H.A.), 70 ; Houses for complaints and defects (P.H.A.), 1,034 ; Houses for filthy and verminous conditions, 28 ; Houses for improvement, 433 ; Sites of tents, vans and sheds, etc., 30 ; Tents, vans or sheds, 133 ; Waste water closet conversions, 98 ; Drainage, 183 ; Visits for enquiry, 1,210 ; Standard or Improvement Grants, 402 ; Qualification Certificates, 417 ; Other visits not included above, 23.

Food and Drugs Premises

Dairies, 116 ; Milk and Dairies Regulations, 130 ; Visits for sampling, 170 ; Ice Cream premises, 86 ; Fish and chip premises, 49 ; Sausages and pork products, 10 ; Bakehouses, 33 ; Butchers' shops, 447 ; Wet fish shops, 12 ; Grocers and Provision Merchants, 279 ; Confectioners' shops, 66 ; Green-grocers, 28 ; Sweet shops, 20 ; Restaurants, cafes, kitchens, 169 ; Market inspections, 26 ; Public houses and hotels, 45 ; Mobile Foodshops, 50 ; Other food premises, 19 ; Drainage, 20 ; Visits for meat inspection, 694 ; Visits for food inspection, 148 ; Inspections for Food Hygiene Regulations, 396 ; Slaughterhouses, 10 ; Visits for enquiry, 436 ; Other visits not included above, 102.

Trades and Businesses

Factories with mechanical power, 39 ; Factories without mechanical power, 11 ; Outworkers, 11 ; Offices, 190 ; Shops (Retail), 734 ; Offensive trades, 3 ;

Drainage, 27 ; Visits for enquiry, 205 ; Wholesale shops, Warehouses, 13 ; Catering establishments, canteens, 7 ; Fuel Storage Depots, 1.

Smoke Abatement

Smoke observations, 50 ; Atmospheric pollution instruments, 736 ; Boiler plants, 10 ; Smoke control surveys, 45 ; Houses in smoke control areas, 561 ; Visits for enquiry, 239 ; Other visits not included above, 21.

General

Rodent infestations, 202 ; Other infestations, 107 ; Keeping of animals, 89 ; Pet animal stores, 20 ; Water supply, 76 ; Infirm or verminous persons, 2 ; Watercourses, ditches, culverts, 7 ; Waste ground, accumulations of refuse, 158 ; Other nuisances, 67 ; Public sanitary conveniences, 52 ; Inspection for matters affecting other Departments, 55 ; Barbers' and Hairdressers' premises, 88 ; Visits for enquiry, 26 ; No access visits, 489 ; Noise nuisances, 52 ; Other visits not included above, 7.

Notices

Verbal notices given, 225 ; Verbal notices complied with, 167 ; Verbal notices in progress or ordered, 0 ; Preliminary notices served, 239 ; Preliminary notices complied with, 166 ; Preliminary notices in progress or ordered, 12 ; Statutory notices served, 30 ; Statutory notices complied with, 17 ; No. of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action, 70 ; No. of houses in respect of which H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 0 ; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served requiring repairs, 24 ; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by owners, 16 ; No. of houses in respect of which P.H.A. notices were served and defects remedied by Local Authority in default of owners, 1.

Repairs and Improvements

Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc., 20 ; Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc., 7 ; Rainwater gutters, 34 ; Fallpipes, 13 ; Walls, brickwork, pointing, 10 ; Wallplaster, 8 ; Ceilings, 1 ; Floors, 2 ; Windows, frames, cords, etc., 23 ; Doors, door frames, 4 ; Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc., 215 ; Sinks, lavatory basins, etc., 3 ; Waste pipes, 5 ; Pavings, yards and passages, 3 ; Repairs to water closets, 10 ; New water closets provided, 2 ; Wastewater closets abolished, 9 ; Dust bins provided, 9 ; Other repairs to houses, 11 ; Verminous houses disinfested, 4 ; Other verminous premises disinfested, 7 ; Dirty houses cleansed, 1.

Food Premises

Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired, 24 ; Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed, 27 ; Ventilation provided or improved, 2 ; Lighting provided or improved, 14 ; Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed, 30 ; Washing facilities provided or improved, 23 ; Washing facilities maintained, 3 ; Other improvements, 5 ; Food Hygiene offences rectified, 59.

Samples Taken

Milk for chemical analysis, 139 ; Milk for bacteriological test, 374 ; Ice cream for chemical analysis, 0 ; Ice cream for bacteriological examination, 32 ; Other articles for chemical analysis, 161 ; Other articles for bacteriological examination, 373 ; Fertilisers and feeding stuffs, 7 ; Other samples, 0.

Drainage

Drains repaired, 6 ; New Drains laid, 0 ; Drains cleansed, 11 ; Smoke tests, 11 ; Gullies renewed or provided, 13 ; Soilpipes and ventilating pipes, 9 ; Inspection chambers, 11 ; Drains disconnected from sewers, 1.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered	
	During the year	At the end of the year
Offices	28	462
Retail Shops	31	926
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	53
Catering Establishments, Canteens	1	125
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3
	61	1569

Analysis of Contraventions found upon inspection

Cleanliness, 40 ; Temperature, 94 ; Ventilation, 41 ; Lighting, 16 ; Sanitary Conveniences, 82 ; Washing facilities, 27 ; Overcrowding, 1 ; Clothing accommodation, 4 ; Sitting facilities, 1 ; Floors, passages and stairs, 47 ; Exposed machinery, 18 ; First Aid, 85 ; Other matters, 127.

Number, Cause and Place of Reported Accidents

Cause of Accident	Place of Accident				Total
	Offices	Shops	Wholesale Premises	Catering Establishments	
Machinery	—	2	—	1	3
Transport	1	—	—	—	1
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	1	—	—	1
Falls of persons	1	9	—	2	12
Handling goods	1	3	—	1	5
Struck by falling object	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Used hand tools	—	3	—	1	4
Not otherwise specified	1	2	—	1	4
Total	4	20	—	6	30

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES
(National Health Service Act, 1946)

HEALTH CENTRES
(Section 21)

The Health Centre at Monkgate has been extensively used throughout the year. Clinics are held each day by the Family Planning Association and the branch surgery of one General Practitioner is held in the general clinic.

During the year work began on the extensions to the Health Services Centre, Clifton for its conversion to a health centre and to provide surgery accommodation for three doctors. Due to delays by the Contractors the premises will not however be ready for occupation until May 1972. Plans for a further extension to the Monkgate Health Centre to accommodate three more general practitioners were approved by the Department of Health and Social Security and work will begin during the coming year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN
(Section 22)

Child Health Clinics

Sessions were held at the following clinics at the times mentioned.

Health Services Centre, Monkgate.	Mondays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Cornlands Road.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Fridays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Clifton.	Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Fifth Avenue.	Mondays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Health Services Centre, Lidgett Grove.	Thursdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Badger Hill Infants' School	Tuesdays	3.45 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.
Dringhouses Child Health Clinic, Dringhouses Church Hall.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Melbourne Street Child Health Clinic, Melbourne Street Chapel.	Tuesdays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	
St. Clement's Child Health Clinic, St. Clement's Church Hall.	Fridays	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	
(a) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council			9
(b) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—under 1 year of age	..	..	1,216
(c) Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were—under 1 year of age	..	..	1,153
—over 1 year of age	..	..	2,043

Ante-natal Clinics.

All ante-natal work for domiciliary cases is now undertaken by general practitioners and midwives. Clinics are run by the Hospital Management Committee for maternity hospital patients and for consultations.

(i) Number of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives in General Practitioners' Surgeries	..	..	404
(ii) Number of attendances	..	..	1,684

Family Planning Clinics.

The Local Authority delegates the provision of a family planning service to the Family Planning Association.

Local Authority premises are provided, free of charge, and clinics are held as follows:—

Monkgate

- Mondays: 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
- Tuesdays: 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
- Wednesdays: 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.15 p.m. to 3 p.m.
- Thursdays: 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
- Fridays: 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Cornlands Road

- Tuesdays: 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
- Last Wednesday in the month: 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Clifton

Second and third Monday in each month: 1.45 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Fifth Avenue

First and second Tuesday in each month; 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Family Planning Association, working from the Local Authority's Health Services Centres, held 415 sessions during 1971. In April, an extra session on the last Wednesday in the month was started at Cornlands Road to relieve the pressure on this busy clinic.

The number of new patients dropped from 1,462 in 1970, to 1,377 due to the North and East Ridings developing their own family planning service with facilities at Huntington and Fulford and so reducing attendances at Monkgate Health Centre. Some North Riding residents are still seen at York clinics and the Association is financially reimbursed by the County Council.

Women attending for family planning services undergo a routine cervical cytology test and 1,942 tests were carried out during the year. Four gave positive results.

Fees for advice, examination and prescription continued as before and all supplies obtained at the clinics were charged for. However, the Family Planning Association adhered to its policy of seeing everyone regardless of their ability to pay for the service received and people in financial difficulty have received free advice and supplies.

Enquiries continue to be received from men on the subject of vasectomy and they are advised as to where this minor operation can be performed. The oral contraceptive remains the most popular method of birth control however and 65.5% of the new patients use this method.

The Domiciliary Service under the care of Dr. S. M. R. Dronfield continued to take a family planning service to those women in need, in the community, who had not sought help themselves. During 1971, 161 women entered the service for the first time, of whom 123 were referred by health visitors and social workers.

York City Council contributed £3,000 to the Family Planning Association in 1971, an increase of £1,000 on the previous year's contribution.

During the year consideration was given to the Local Authority undertaking its full responsibility for family planning in the City. In September the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Administrative Officer had discussions with the Secretary, the doctors, nurses and voluntary workers of the York

branch of the Family Planning Association at a special meeting. At the end of the evening those present agreed unanimously that they would continue to give their voluntary services to a family planning service provided by the Local Authority.

Negotiations continued and the City Council agreed with the Health Committee's recommendation that the City should provide a free family planning advisory service as from 1st January, 1972.

Infant Mortality

There were twenty two infant deaths reported during 1971 (9 male and 13 female), giving an infant mortality rate of 14.0. Of the twelve neonatal deaths, seven babies died during their first week and five died between one and four weeks' old. Ten babies were over one month of age at death.

The causes of death were as follows:—

	<i>Neonatal</i>	<i>Post-Neonatal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Congenital abnormalities	4	3	7
Sudden death in infancy	—	4	4
Peritonitis: perforation of intestine	1	—	1
Hepatic failure	1	—	1
Bronchopneumonia: pyelonephritis	—	1	1
Acute respiratory distress syndrome	2	—	2
Birth injuries:			
Haemorrhage, tentorial tear	2	—	2
Precipitate delivery			
Reye's Syndrome	—	1	1
Prematurity	1	—	1
Meningitis	—	1	1
Inhalation of vomit: post-operative circumcision	1	—	1
	12	10	22

Prematurity was the primary cause of death in one case only but contributed to the deaths of a further five babies.

Congenital abnormalities caused the deaths of seven babies. Of these two with multiple abnormalities and a congenital heart died within one week, two with spina bifida and oesophageal atresia with fistula died between one and four weeks of birth and the three older babies each had a congenital heart.

It is pleasing to note that the number of infant deaths is five fewer than in the previous year, but over the past five years the totals of infant deaths have fluctuated as follows:— 1967, 36 ; 1968, 28 ; 1969, 35 ; 1970, 27.

Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under one week of age).

There were 21 perinatal deaths in 1971, fourteen stillbirths and seven first week deaths, twelve were males and nine were females, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 14.0. Five babies were born to unmarried mothers.

	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Contributory</i>	
	Stillbirths	First week	Total	
Congenital Abnormalities	3	1	4	
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	2	—	2	
Post Maturity	1	—	1	
Cord Knotted or round neck	3	—	3	
Intra-uterine Deaths (cause unknown)	1	—	1	
Maternal Hypertension & Jaundice	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	—	1	1	5
Placental Insufficiency	3	—	3	
Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia	1	—	1	
Congenital Heart	—	1	1	
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	—	2	2	
Birth Injury	—	2	2	
	14	7	21	6

Of the four deaths due to congenital abnormalities, three stillbirths were due to abnormalities of the central nervous system (2 hydrocephalus and 1 anencephalus). One child died of multiple abnormalities.

Prematurity was the chief, and apparently only cause of death in one case, but was a contributory cause in a further four first week deaths and in one stillbirth.

The number of perinatal deaths has been falling steadily during the past six years and compared with last year (33) the decrease for 1971 is most encouraging.

Maternal Mortality

There was one maternal death during the year, that of a 29 year old woman who died from shock and haemorrhage following an attempt at abortion at 10 to 12 weeks of pregnancy.

Congenital Malformation.

The notification of congenital malformations discovered at birth continued to work satisfactorily, and during the year a total of twenty-seven cases was notified. These twenty-seven cases accounted for thirty-two congenital malformations.

TYPES OF NOTIFICATIONS:-

									<i>No. Notified</i>
0	Central Nervous System								
	.1 Anencephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	.4 Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	.8 Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
1	Eye and Ear								
	.9 Other specified malformations of ear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Alimentary System								
	.1 Cleft lip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.2 Cleft Palate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Respiratory System								
	.1 Malformation of the nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	Urino-genital System								
	.7 Hypospadias, epispadias	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Limbs								
	.0 Polydactyly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.2 Reduction deformity hand or arm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.5 Talipes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	.9 Unspecified limb malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Other Systems								
	.2 Other unspecified malformations of muscles, skin and fascia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	Other Malformations								
	.5 Other syndromes specified due to chromosomal abnormality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.6 Down's Syndrome (mongolism)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	.8 Other specified syndromes (Potters)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
									<hr/> 32 <hr/>

Observation (At Risk) Register.

This register of children under five years contains the names of children whose normal development is considered to be at increased risk owing to some abnormality of birth, ante-natal or family history or post-natal circumstances. The total number of children on the register is 789.

The total number of cases added to the register in 1971 was 162. The reasons for inclusion were as follows:—

Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	..	20	Multiple pregnancy	..	6
Forceps delivery	..	48	Diabetic Mother	..	3
Prematurity	..	25	Ante-partum hæmorrhage		2
Breech delivery	..	10	Blue asphyxia	..	1
Rhesus incompatibility	..	6	Congenital malformations	..	7
Caesarian Section	..	15	Miscellaneous	..	11
Family history of deafness		1	Aged mother	..	1
Jaundiced (infant)	..	4	Threatened miscarriage	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	162

During the year only two children, both born in 1970, were found to have handicaps and were transferred to the Handicapped Children's Register. One was partially sighted and mentally retarded and the other had a congenital heart malformation and ventriculo-septal defect.

Handicapped Children's Register.

The Handicap Register includes the names of children under five years who suffer from some disability likely to need special care or treatment. Less severe abnormalities unlikely to affect the child's progress have not usually been included. Names of children with mild abnormalities which may at some future date cause trouble or those whose medical or family history includes high risk factors are kept on an observation register.

The Handicap Register includes one hundred and twenty two children, nine of whom had multiple handicaps. One child had three handicapping conditions and eight had two.

Forty four names were removed from the Register, included twenty nine who have reached five years and gone to school (including special schools). Six were admitted to Lidgett Grove Special School for mentally handicapped children, two to Northfield School for physically handicapped children and one to the partially hearing unit at Knavesmire School. Other names removed from the Register included two in whom the condition had ceased to be a handicap and two who were admitted to hospitals. One child died and ten left York.

One child, born in June 1970, was transferred from the 'At Risk' Register to the Handicap Register in April, 1971.

Forty seven names were added. The classification of defects is as follows:—

Asthma 1, Blind 3, Partially Sighted 2, Deaf 1, Partially Hearing 3, Eczema 1, Epilepsy 8, Hare lip and Cleft palate 3, C.N.S. and spastic 7, Heart defects 18, Mentally retarded 27, Mongols 5, Orthopaedic 15, Strabismus 14, Speech defect 1, Spina bifida 9, Miscellaneous 15.

Care of Premature Infants.

In 1971, 110 babies were cared for by the Premature Baby Nurse, of which 42 were babies over $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at birth, but having difficulties with feeding or weight gain.

The total number of premature births notified in the City was 118 (including 7 stillbirths).

Not only does the Nurse visit the premature babies in their homes but also attends the Paediatric Clinic and accompanies hospital staff when making their rounds of the Special Care Unit.

During the year 47 sessions at the Paediatric Clinic have been attended and 22 rounds of the Special Care Unit have been made.

Total number of Premature Live-births who were born :—

(i)	at home or in a nursing home	..	..	..	..	6
(ii)	in hospital	..	..	..	..	105

The number of those born at home or in a nursing home :—

(i)	who were nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				2
(ii)	who died during the first 24 hours	..	..	..	—
(iii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	..	..	..	2

Born in hospital :—

(i)	who died during the first 24 hours	..	..	..	4
(ii)	who died in one and under seven days	..	..	..	—
(iii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	..	..	..	99

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home :-

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	..	..	..	..	..	1
Over 2 lbs. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.					..	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.					..	2
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.					..	—
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.					..	3

The Co-ordinating Committee for the Care of Children.

Responsibility for the work covered by this Committee passed to the Social Services Department on 1st April 1971. The Health Department Staff are represented on the Committee and attend in person when they have intimate knowledge of the family whose problems are being discussed. Co-operation between Health Department and Social Services Staff has been excellent due to the good personal relationships which have been built up during the years.

Distribution of Welfare Foods.

During 1971, there was a decrease in sales of National Dried Milk and sales of orange juice rose, especially at the ante-natal clinic at the County Hospital. The demand for cod liver oil and vitamin tablets fell, however, no doubt due to the introduction of new vitamin drops for children. These drops, which contain vitamin A. C. & D., were introduced by the Department of Health and Social Security to replace cod liver oil and orange juice which are now no longer supplied under the welfare food arrangements.

Welfare Foods—York sales.

Year				National Dried Milk Cartons	Cod Liver Oil Bottles	Orange Juice Bottles	Vitamin Tablets Packets	Vitamin Drops Packets
1967	..	..	..	26,228	1,990	33,837	3,791	—
1968	..	..	..	23,707	1,663	31,657	4,036	—
1969	..	..	..	17,213	1,478	33,506	5,076	—
1970	..	..	..	16,626	1,351	35,252	4,584	—
1971	..	..	..	14,047	1,226	36,590	4,249	1,956

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years

The Principal School Dental Officer reports that the pattern of inspection and subsequent work carried out for expectant and nursing mothers has remained much the same as in 1970. Approximately 10% more mothers were treated than in the previous year, but they required slightly less work than previously which is a satisfactory trend. Many of these young mothers have had life-long benefit of National Health Service dentistry and here in York an adequate school dental service: one would therefore expect to see an improvement. The number of dentures supplied during the year declined by a third which is excellent.

In the realm of pre-school children the picture is far less satisfactory. A dental auxiliary and two women dental officers resigned because they themselves had become expectant mothers! In each case this left a gap of several months before replacements were appointed. Consequently the volume of inspections and ensuing work has declined by almost one third. This is disappointing since steps were taken in 1970 to increase the output of work in this sector during 1971.

Within this group the fluoridation of water supplies would have a greater beneficial effect than increasing the dental service.

Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during Year:						Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	..	..	..	..	..	156	108
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	..	200	222
Total Visits	..	..	..	..	..	356	330
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year..						18	—

Treatment provided during the year (cont.) :—						Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Fillings	..	..	..	..	..	332	288
Teeth Filled	..	..	..	..	..	290	277
Teeth Extracted	..	..	..	..	..	66	96
General Anaesthetics given			..	..	..	37	14
Emergency visits by Patients	.		..	..	..	12	3
Patients X-Rayed	..	..	..	..	..	—	9
Patients treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	..	..	..	..	..	19	66
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	..	..	52	—
Teeth Root Filled	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Inlays	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Crowns	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the Year	..	..	..	..	..	117	40

Prosthetics

Patients supplied with Full Upper or Full Lower Dentures (first time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Patients supplied with Other Dentures	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Number of Dentures Supplied	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	5
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Inspections

Number of Patients given First Inspections during Year	248	1,569
Number of Patients who required treatment	..	..	..	..	..	90	854
Number of Patients who were offered treatment..	..	..	..	..	..	88	359
Number of re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	87	2

Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e., equivalent complete half-days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients :

For Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	171
For Health Education	..	..	..	..	..	—

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The York Authority employs ten midwives one of whom undertakes holiday relief work, and another has been specially trained in the care of premature and ailing babies. This midwife does not usually deliver, but her duties include regular visits to the Premature Baby Unit at Fulford Maternity Hospital to see the babies before discharge, and in conjunction with the Paediatrician who sees these infants through their first year, attends a weekly follow-up clinic.

All the midwives employed in the City are approved by the Central Midwives' Board as teachers of Pupil Midwives, and a total of twenty-four pupils were trained in the City in 1971.

In February, the hostel for pupil midwives at 50 Bootham was closed. Now the pupils operate from the Health Centre, Monkgate, by day, and two are on call each night at the County Hospital.

Towards the end of the year it was found necessary to allocate work according to doctors rather than to districts. The traffic congestion at the City's bridges over the River Ouse made effective use of time and good time-keeping impossible. Because of this each practise has now been allocated two midwives, one on each side of the River.

It has not been found possible with the present establishment to provide full attachments to all the City's doctors but the services of a midwife are available to all of them. Where attachments have been possible the midwives attend the surgeries and hold ante-natal sessions. During the year 404 ante-natal sessions were carried out by midwives in doctors' surgeries.

During the past year, 117 mothers had their babies at home, and 745 mothers left hospital early, 370 in the first forty-eight hours. In all midwives looked after 862 women during the puerperium and delivered a total of eighty-six babies in the general practitioner unit at the Maternity Hospital. Midwives participate in a programme of mother-craft talks and preparation for child-birth, at the ante-natal clinic at the County Hospital, and attended a total of 120 of these sessions during the year.

Maternity Liaison Committee.

This is a committee of professional representatives of hospital, domiciliary midwifery and general practitioner services. It met twice during the year, with Miss J. B. Roy, Consultant Obstetrician and Gynaecologist as chairman, and the Secretary of the Hospital Management Committee as secretary.

At its March meeting the Committee agreed that in addition to medical representatives from Local Health Authorities, nursing representatives from York and the three Ridings should also be invited to attend. Accordingly the Superintendent Nursing Officer now has a place on this Committee.

Pupil Midwives.

York is recognised as a training centre for Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives’ Board. Pupils spend three months in hospital and three months on district with the Authority’s midwives.

No. 50 Bootham was leased by the Local Authority to the Hospital Management Committee as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work and accommodated ten pupils and two resident staff. This arrangement proved an uneconomic one and in March a room from which the pupil midwives could operate by day was made available at the Health Centre, Monkgate. The York ‘A’ Hospital Management Committee provided satisfactory living accommodation at the Fulford Maternity Hospital, and facilities for the on-call pupil midwives at the County Hospital.

Early discharge from Hospital.

There were 745 patients discharged early from the maternity hospital compared with 722 the previous year. Of these, 371 were within 48 hours, compared with 364 in 1970.

Ante-natal Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

A total of 448 expectant mothers made 1,847 attendances during the year. The classes are run jointly by the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee.

York Maternity Hospital

Number of beds, viz. :—

Lying-in-Beds	68	} 114
Ante-natal Treatment Beds	..	..	..	20
Premature Infant Cots	..	..	..	14
General Practitioner Unit	..	..	..	12

Number of Admissions:—

(a) York	1,733	}	3,589
(b) Other Areas	1,856		

Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment 791

Average duration of stay in days 8.8

Number of cases delivered by:—

(a) G.P. Unit—	(i) York Cases	176	}	403
	(ii) Other Areas ..	227		
(b) Midwives—	(i) York Cases ..	989	}	2,010
	(ii) Other Areas ..	1,021		
(c) Doctors—	(i) York Cases ..	290	}	644
	(ii) Other Areas ..	354		

(d) Number of cases admitted after delivery:—

Mother and Babies	24	}	34
Babies only	10		

Number of Live Births 2,617
 Plus G.P. Unit 402

Number of Still-births 37
 Plus G.P. Unit 1

Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia .. Nil

Number of Infants wholly breast fed on discharge .. 2,356

Number of Maternal Deaths:—

(i) York Area	Nil
(ii) Other Areas	Nil

Number of Infant Deaths within 28 days of birth .. 29

Part One Part Two

Number of Pupils in Training		
during 1971	20	33 (York 24)
Number entered for Examination		
of Central Midwives Board	38	38
Number successful	31	32

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The Health Visitor/School Nurse establishment is 24 and at the end of the year there were three vacancies. In post were 14 full-time and 2 part-time Health Visitor/School Nurses, four School/Clinic Nurses, one part-time dental nurse and one part-time auxiliary.

Research by a consultant into the mortality of chrome workers was begun in 1970 and the necessary visiting within the City has been done by the auxiliary who has also provided cover for the gastric clinics and resultant follow-up for many years. A Health Visitor and School Nurse investigate infectious diseases within the City and are in daily contact with the Infectious Disease Control Section in the Health Department. Notifications of diseases are followed up and contacts traced and investigated.

The special work in the City, with regard to venereal diseases is the concern of one health visitor who attends the clinic with the hospital consultant and who is responsible for any necessary follow-up and contact tracing. Talks on the subject are given on request by Health Visitors who also give talks on a wide range of health subjects in schools, ante-natal clinics, and various other organised groups. Diabetics in the City are visited by two Health Visitors.

Complete General Practitioner attachments are not possible with the small establishment of Health Visitors, nor do all doctors request them at the present time. All available staff however are allotted to the practices in the City in order that the statutory visiting is fully covered. Staff attachments include not only visiting for their practices and others, but also attendance at the ante-natal clinics and child health clinics in their doctors' surgeries. Visitors to the Local Authority's clinics now rarely see the Health Visitor who calls on them and so tend to visit less frequently, preferring to contact direct the Health Visitor who visits on behalf of the family physician. In consequence Local Authority Medical Officers now find that the families who attend the clinics are not so well known to the attendant health visiting staff.

The number of visits paid during the year was as follows:—

To expectant mothers, first visits 453, total visits 827; to children under one year of age, first visits 3,565, total visits 10,032; to children between the ages of one and five years, 13,451; tuberculosis patients, 445; infectious cases, 444; aged persons, 5,089; homes for the aged 64; nurseries 79; adoptions 12; visits following discharge from isolation hospital 11; hospital follow-ups 657; gastric follow-up 448; diabetic cases 611; hospital special visits 163; visits re chrome plating ulceration research 900.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The home nursing establishment is 24 and includes three male district nurses, four enrolled nurses and two nursing auxiliaries. At the end of the year 23 nurses were in post, 18 of whom were district trained.

York is an approved centre for the practical training of district nurses who are State Registered and for the full training of district nurses who are State Enrolled. The two nursing auxiliaries attended a one month's in-service training course before beginning work on the district, and the three nurses on the establishment at the end of the year who had not received district training will be trained as early as possible in the coming year.

There were 528 patients still on record at the beginning of the year and 2,111 new patients, including 1,161 patients over 65 years of age have been added. During the year 2,076 patients were discharged and 563 were still on record at the end of December.

The number of long term chronic sick cases is still increasing and the types of case with which the district nurses have to contend are becoming more complicated and time consuming. For example, bladder irrigation by drip takes 45 minutes after the special equipment has been obtained. Three patients, completely helpless and living in different parts of the City have to be made ready by 9 a.m. each morning for conveyance, by Ambulance, to the day hospital. To achieve this, nurses are obliged to begin their duties much earlier than is usual and as the day hospital expands so will the number of early visits increase. The problem of incontinence among patients unable to care for themselves is becoming more acute and it may soon be necessary to provide a 24 hour service to deal with these and other cases. Sixty patients are now served by the incontinent laundry service.

The nursing loans service is being used more extensively because of the increase in early discharges from hospital and the non admittance of some patients who can be nursed at home. Commodes are a popular item and the demand became so heavy that a supplementary estimate had to be obtained to meet it.

Two district nurses are attached to general practitioners but it is not possible to extend the attachment schemes without increasing the establishment unless doctors' practices are zoned.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

A total of 3,269 children were immunised of whom, 1,292 received diphtheria and tetanus vaccine and 1,679 received triple vaccine against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus.

Total immunised against	1970		1971	
	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners	In Local Authority Clinics	By General Practitioners
Diphtheria	1352		1310	
Born 1967-71	1320		1275	
Born 1971	108		104	
Children receiving combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough vaccine	—	4	—	—
Children receiving combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus vaccine ..	662	1137	535	1144
Children receiving injections against Diphtheria only ..	1	8	2	6
Combined Diphtheria and Tetanus	813	261	892	400
Tetanus only	1	296	5	285
Totals.. .. .	1477	1706	1434	1835

Number of children at 31st December, 1971, who had completed a course of Diphtheria Immunisation during the year:—

(A) Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1971.	Year of Birth				Total
	Born 1971	Born 1968-70	Born 1964-67	Born before 1963	
	104	1157	42	7	1310
(B) Number of children who received a secondary (re-inforcing) injection (i.e. subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1971.	—	59	1506	94	1659

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Of the 1,424 Smallpox vaccinations during the year, 1,273 were notified by general practitioners and 151 by the Authority clinics.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

A course of vaccine was given to 1,319 children of all ages, and a reinforcing fourth dose was given to 1,611 children between five and eleven years of age.

Immunisation against Measles.

Nine hundred and forty three children were immunised against measles.

Immunisation against Rubella (German Measles).

At present, vaccine is available only for 13 year old girls. During the year 855 girls were immunised against this disease, 787 of whom were immunised during the Department's school programme in which 18 schools were visited.

Yellow Fever Immunisation.

Immunisation is by appointment at the Health Services Centre, Monkgate, and there is a charge of £1 per patient. During the year 306 persons have been immunised, none of whom were service personnel.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The mileage in 1971, 212,125 was 10,173 more than in the previous year and the highest recorded figure since the inception of the Service. A general increase in all types of out-patient work and the transport of more pupils to the Adult Training Centre and Lidgett Grove Special School attributed to this rise in mileage.

The increase in out-patient and Day Hospital attendances are the main contributors to a new high in patients carried of 85,138, an increase of 3,680.

Despite the increase in work the average miles per patient was held at 2.48 the same as the previous year.

Visits to the Ambulance Station were arranged for pre-student nurses (two half days), pupil midwives (one half day), and pupils from Burnholme School (one half day). Two voluntary organisations paid evening visits.

A summary of the number and types of patients conveyed and the mileage travelled is given in the following tables:—

PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS CONVEYED, WITH MILES TRAVELLED.

Year	Persons	Miles	Year	Persons	Miles
1967	77,982	189,077	1970	81,458	201,952
1968	77,887	196,649	1971	85,138	212,125
1969	78,348	192,524			

Analysis of Work and Mileage	Persons Carried	Miles Travelled
Patients under Section 27	47,047	171,585
Work for Hospital Management Committee		
(a) Analgesia Equipment etc.	—	90
(b) Personal Transfers	84	165
Midwives	32	164
Pupils to and from Occupational Centres	37,969	34,378
Conveyance of Children for Education Committee	4	1,221
Abortive and Service journeys	—	4,457
Patients under National Health (Amendment) Act, 1957	2	65

Classification of Patients Carried	1970	1971
Road Accident	616	609
Home Accident	280	366
Industrial Accident	104	90
Other Accident	607	551
Acute Illness	899	922
Emergency Maternity	7	5
	<hr/> 2,513 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,543 <hr/>
Others		
General Illness	3,264	3,244
Maternity	643	712
Tuberculosis	1	1
Other Infectious Diseases	28	4
Mental	118	125
Inter-hospital transfer	4,003	4,252
Hospital discharge	1,793	1,785
Out-patient attendance	33,373	34,381
	<hr/> 43,223 <hr/>	<hr/> 44,504 <hr/>

Financial responsibility for mileage under Section 27 was allocated as follows:—

York County Borough Council	167,024
Other Ambulance Services	4,561

Journeys of 100 miles and over

- (a) By Road:— Garstang, Glasgow, Grange-over-Sands, Manchester, Newcastle (2), North Shields, Skegness (2), Wellingborough (4), Wigan (2), Withernsea.
- (b) By Rail:— London.

Emergency (999) Telephone Calls

1,874 compared with 1,743 in 1970.

Fleet

As at 31st December — 19 Vehicles.

28 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1964.	1
15 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1964	1
22 h.p. 2 stretcher, 1966, 1967 (2), 1968, 1969, 1971.	6
22 h.p. Dual purpose, 1968, 1969, 1970 (2).	4
28 h.p. Personnel Carriers, 1965, 1967, 1968.	3
15 h.p. Estate Car Ambulances, 1965, 1970 (2).	3
22 h.p. Mobile control vehicle, 1965.	1

Staff

Sickness of the Operational Staff involved the loss of one hundred and eighty three working days as against two hundred and ten in the previous year; leave taking amounted to six hundred and ninety one working days against six hundred and seventy two, and overtime worked totalled 1,996 hours as against 2,171½ hours in 1970.

Training

Four Ambulancemen attended a six week Ambulance Aid Course at the West Riding County Training School, Birkenshaw, and all obtained a good assessment in their examinations.

The Training Officer offered training to the staff on duty every Tuesday evening when his own duties allowed, and 34 hours were devoted to this. During the latter half of the year training was concentrated on the care of the cardiac patient and on operating the newly acquired cardioscopes and defibrillators. These sessions were the follow-up to two periods of instruction given by Dr. Newcombe, Consultant Cardiologist and the Staff appreciated not only the lectures but also the confidence which he placed on their ability to use the equipment.

Following upon Alderman Cattle's generous gift of a defibrillator last year, the York Round Table No. 65 held a sponsored walk which raised sufficient funds to purchase five more defibrillators, three cardioscopes and cardiac simulator for the Ambulance Service.

The equipment was formally presented to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Peter Baines, Chairman of Round Table No. 65, at a buffet luncheon held in the Guildhall on 15th October. The Medical Officer of Health, sponsored by the Department, was a late entrant to the walk and successfully completed the course.

Three Entenox (gas and air) machines were also obtained during the year thanks to a generous gift of £100 from the York School of General Nursing League.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

TUBERCULOSIS

Clinics

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11 Castlegate, and at the City Hospital.

The number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitors during the year was three hundred and seventy nine.

Seven hundred and ninety three attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, seventy two new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, seven of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. None of the two hundred and forty five contacts examined were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Patients

Of the seven people found to be suffering from tuberculosis four were aged between 15 and 45 years, two between 45 and 65 years and one was over 65 years old. Eight York patients were admitted to Fairfield Hospital during the year, and no person, known to have positive sputum was in the community.

Three persons died from respiratory tuberculosis.

The after-care work, apart from the routine work of the tuberculosis health visitor, is delegated to the York Chest and Heart Association which helped twelve families during the year and other people were put in touch with the appropriate authorities. Two persons were suffering from tuberculosis, five from chronic bronchitis, and five had heart disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Forty one children who were contacts were vaccinated, and 642 other children were included in routine vaccination in schools.

Vaccination in Schools

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of Secondary School children in their second year was altered after discussions with the Chief Education Officer on the difficulties of administering the scheme. It was decided to amend the arrangements and offer vaccination to children in their third academic year.

The number of children vaccinated during the year has, in consequence, fallen but more normal figures are expected for 1972.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of parents or guardians of school children circularised	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,076
Number of parental consents received	..	..	..					859
Consent rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79%
Number of children Heaf tested	..	..	..	..				740
Number of children not Heaf tested:—								
Reasons being (1) Absent from school	..	..	..					116
(2) Left the District	..	..	..					1
(3) Other reasons	..	..	..	..				2
							—	119
Number of children who gave a positive reaction to Heaf test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Percentage..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13%
Number of children who gave a negative reaction to Heaf test	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	645
Percentage..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87%
Number of children (negative reactors) who were vaccinated								642

Of the 95 children who were Mantoux positive, 63 subsequently attended a specially organised mass X-ray session at the Health Services Centre, Monkgate.

CANCER RELIEF

Mr. G. R. Brocklebank, Assistant Secretary (relief) of the National Society for Cancer Relief, has kindly supplied information for the following report:—

Mrs. F. N. Farrow who, for many years has provided this report and faithfully administered grants made by the Society to cancer sufferers in the City, regrettably died of cancer during the latter part of 1971. Many families will miss her kindness and sympathy. Her work was taken over by the Medical Social Work Department of the County Hospital.

In the main, weekly grants for extra nourishment are provided but the Society is prepared to help in any way it can, such as with the provision of fuel, bedding and clothing. Every application for assistance is considered.

During the year £1,359.25 was given by way of grant to patients living in York.

GUARD YOUR CHILD

against

**INFECTIOUS
DISEASE**



PUFFALOAD BILLS LAST STAND

LUNG CANCER
HEART DISEASE
BRONCHITIS
LUNG CANCER

BRONCHITIS
HEART DISEASE
LUNG CANCER

A NEW YEARS RESOLUTION
MAY BE A SOLUTION

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LIFE

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Four hundred and fifty six women attended the Cytology Clinics in 1971. Of these 325 were new patients compared with 224 last year and 444 in 1969.

The results of the smear tests revealed abnormal cells in 14 (3.1%) patients, and other gynaecological conditions in a further 27 (5.9%) cases.

In the case of one woman aged 44, malignant cells were present, and in two other women aged 44 and 50 years respectively, cells suggestive of malignancy were found. These three cases were referred to a gynaecologist and in two of them malignancy was confirmed. The confirmed cases, both aged 44, had total hysterectomies and the third woman had a cervical fibroid removed. All are reported to be in a satisfactory condition, eight, seven and one month after operation.

An analysis of the remaining 11 cases of abnormal cells shows that 3 were aged between 25/30, 2 between 31/35, 2 between 36/40, 2 between 41/45 and 2 were over 50 years of age.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The year has been quite an eventful one with the Department being involved in a variety of poster displays on the large public display boards, and with two exhibitions to supplement the many events organised to celebrate the City's 1900th Anniversary celebrations.

At the beginning of the year a poster campaign, with an effective centre-piece designed by the Department and with the theme *Guard Your Child Against Infectious Disease*, was mounted on the public display boards. (See illustration). A permanent copy of the centrepiece, produced in calico, was also displayed in clinics on rota and supported by pamphlets on vaccination and immunisation.

Cancer became the theme in March when the Health Education Council's Mobile Exhibition Unit was on loan to the Department. After a day and a half's instruction on its use, teams of Health Visitors manned the unit in St. Sampson's Square and discussed cancer, with special reference to smoking and cervical cytology, with a highly responsive public. The visit of the unit was publicised both in the local press and in shop windows near the City centre, and the unit was visited by the Civic Party, which included the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, Sheriff and Sheriff's Lady. The display boards were fully used to draw attention to the exhibition and its hours of opening. During the 14½ hours the exhibition was open 932 people passed through it and 48 women made firm appointments to undergo the cytology test; many more took away appointment forms to fill in at home. For some time after the unit's visit, posters giving the times of the cytology clinic were displayed.

Nutrition was featured at an exhibition erected in a marquee in Bootham Park, the site of the York Gala organised by the York Junior Chamber of Commerce on June 3rd, 4th and 5th as part of the 1900th Anniversary Celebrations. The exhibition was again manned by Health Visitors who were kept busy answering queries on diet after members of the public had checked their weight against the chart showing the correct weights for age and build. Food hygiene and the Care of Teeth were also featured.

During the Summer months the Celebrations Organiser was accorded use, on a rota basis, of the Department's display boards in order to publicise events in connection with the City's celebrations and the Road Safety Committee was granted the same facility in November to assist the *See and be Seen* Road Safety campaign. The Department was still able to make use of the boards however, at intervals and posters on *Fire*, *Water Safety* and *Dangers of the Countryside* were displayed. At the appropriate time posters and pamphlets on the dangers of fireworks were again prominent in clinics. On Christmas Eve an anti-smoking campaign was launched with another poster, *Puffaload Bill's Last Stand* designed by the Department serving as the centrepiece of a poster display on the public sites. (See illustration). A permanent copy of this characterisation will be used in clinics during 1972.

Towards the end of the year, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health investigated ways in which the subject of drugs could effectively be presented in school situations. By using what was considered to be a suitable film and with support from film strips and other visual aids, senior scholars in a Secondary School, a Private School and a Boarding School were introduced to the effects of drugs on the nervous system. The reactions of these scholars were carefully noted. Discussions are in progress on this subject with Head Teachers and members of the Drug Addiction Liaison Committee.

Contact has been maintained throughout the year with schools, student teachers, student nurses and youth organisations on many topics of Health Education, especially Smoking and Health, and requests for poster material, pamphlets and other information have been met.

Health Visitors have continued their Health Education programme through their person to person contact in schools and in clinics and the routine mothercraft classes have carried on as before. A wide range of societies, clubs and other groups have been addressed by members of staff on subjects relevant to health, safety or particular aspects of their work. Of these the Medical Officer of Health has given three talks, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, five ; Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Health, one ; Senior Medical Officer for Schools, seven ; two departmental medical officers one each and the Superintendent Nursing Officer, fourteen.

CHIROPODY

The staffing of the Department has remained depleted throughout the year, the services of one full time and three part time staff for most of the year being quite inadequate. Signs of interest from new entrants to the profession have aroused hopes that the situation will shortly improve. The Senior Chiropodist left the service of the Corporation in August, and two full time senior Chiropodists were appointed almost immediately. This has resulted in an increase in the number of patients receiving initial treatment but it will take time for any real impact to be made on the time intervals between treatments.

					1970	1971
Total patients on Register ..	..	..	..	..	1,952	1,637
Number on waiting list ..	..	..	..	..	363	32
Number of clinic sessions ..	..	..	..	..	821	631
Number of treatments in clinics ..	..	..	..	..	2,761	3,205
Number of domiciliary Patients		..	..	..	448	409

Weekly sessions were held as follows:—

- 11 sessions at the School Clinic, Monkgate.
- 2 sessions at the Health Services Centre, Clifton
- 2 sessions at the Health Services Centre, Lidgett Grove.
- 2 sessions at Welfare Homes.
- 9 domiciliary sessions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Routine Staff Examinations before appointments were made as follows :—

Health Department 27, Social Services 36, Treasury 9, City Architect's 4, Tourism 1, Public Library 10, Housing 2, City Engineer's 27, Town Clerk's 13, Education 2, Castle Museum 2, Estates 5, Fire Services 14, Other Authorities 15, Weights and Measures 2, Planning 2. Total 171.

APPLICATIONS FOR RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The number of patients referred to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation on a request for 'rehousing on medical grounds' over the past five years is as follows :—

1967 —	151
1968 —	198
1969 —	182
1970 —	191
1971 —	185

While the number referred has remained reasonably constant in the past three years, it has been noticed that the serious medical content of the cases referred has risen sharply. It has become increasingly difficult for the Medical Officer of Health to discriminate between the claims of one patient and another where it is necessary for a priority to be declared.

The work of visiting and assessing the housing needs of patients is undertaken, as far as possible, by a single medical officer in order to maintain a constant standard. In border-line cases several visits may be paid over a period of months, and in all cases every effort is made to avoid recommending rehousing if there is a reasonable alternative to people having to leave their homes.

Of the 185 cases investigated during 1971, 61 (71 in 1970) patients were recommended to the Housing Department for special consideration on health grounds. Of these patients 34 were already council tenants, the remaining 27 being in private accommodation.

Reasons for request for transfer or rehousing

	<i>Transfers within Council Property</i>	<i>Needing rehousing from Private Sector</i>
Inability to climb stairs	27	14
Unfit houses endangering health	—	4
House structurally unsuitable (need for parlour type house, etc.)	4	7
Need to move near relatives for support	2	—
Neighbour trouble (psychiatric)	1	—

In addition one couple was having to live apart due to illness in the wife's parents household. One old lady of 82 who had given up her flat while in hospital had made a dramatic recovery and was fit to live independently again — in a first floor flat !

The following disabilities predominated in the cases which were recommended for rehousing :—

Heart and respiratory disease	..	..	20
Crippling Rheumatic diseases	..	..	13
Frailty and old age	..	..	6
Stroke	..	..	5
Amputation	..	..	5
Blindness	..	..	4
Psychiatric illness	..	..	3

Difficulty with stairs predominates in the majority of cases investigated, and most of the people concerned are contemplating leaving their homes with great reluctance. The design of many council houses makes alternative arrangements impossible. Parlour type houses suitable for making a down-stairs bedroom tend to have upstairs toilets ; houses with downstairs toilets often have a single living room unsuitable for including a bed.

People have been visited who are housebound in upstairs flats which they have not left for months except when carried by ambulance attendants on rare visits to hospital ; the most serious aspect of their plight is the physical and mental deterioration which develops when there is no contact with the outside world, such as conversation with passers-by. These people suffer from loneliness and depression in addition to their infirmity.

Of the patients who were investigated and not recommended for rehousing the disability of some was not at present sufficiently severe to warrant a recommendation for preferential treatment. Borderline cases will be kept under observation and may be referred later. Many more patients could justifiably have been referred had the availability of suitable housing been less stringent.

People with social problems are sometimes referred to the Medical Officer of Health but only in very rare cases is it felt justifiable to recommend re-housing. There are young couples living in very poor conditions, often with young babies ; also young people living with in-laws in socially overcrowded homes where friction is developing and the stability of the marriage is at stake. Medical aspects of the results of unhappiness very soon develop. Since couples cannot register on the housing waiting list until they are married, it is inevitable that in most cases babies arrive before their turn for a council house is reached.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

Total Nursing Homes in the City	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
						<i>No. of Beds</i>	
Purey Cust Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Oakdene Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	15	
†Heworth Moor House	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Knavesmire Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	27	
The Mount Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	..	19	

†Diocesan Home for Mothers and Babies before and after confinement.

NURSING AGENCY

The British Nursing Association (North Eastern District) and the Angel Nursing Agency were re-registered in respect of nursing agencies operated under the Nurses Act, 1943, for a period expiring on 31st December, 1972.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Clerk of the York Executive Council has kindly provided the following information.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 71 Doctors, 1 Assistant Practitioner, 36 Dentists and 1 Assistant Practitioner, 4 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 19 Ophthalmic Opticians, 2 Dispensing Opticians, 30 Chemists and 5 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1971, was 743,863 (734,500 previous year).

There were provided 84,517 courses of dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1971, and 21,296 sight tests were given during the same period.

Complete maternity services were given by York general practitioners to 329 women, and an additional 948 women were given ante-natal or post-natal care.

EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

Miss D. Beverley, the Director of Social Services, has kindly supplied the following information:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Epileptics			
Number in Colonies or Homes outside York..	1	4	5
Number in Mental Hospitals	11	16	27
Number in Part III (National Assistance Act, 1948) Accommodation	2	5	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	25	39

Epileptics—cont.

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
14	25	39

Number at Home

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Known to Department of Employment and Productivity	15	1	16
Working at Remploy	4	5	9
Other employment	8	2	10

Attending Social Services Department:—

Handicrafts and Social Centre	1	2	3
Others	12	5	17
	—	—	—
	40	15	55
	—	—	—

40	15	55
—	—	—
Total	54	40
	—	—

Spastics

Adults working (5 males and 1 female)	..	..	6
Adults Resident in Alne Hall (1 male)	..	..	1
Adults Resident at home (1 male, 2 females)			3

Residents in Special Homes and Schools:—

Brandsburton Hall, Nr. Beverley	}	4
Scotton Banks Hospital		
St. George's Home, Harrogate		
Adult attending Handicrafts and Social Centre	..	1
		—
		15
		—

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

		Cause of Disability				
		Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Senile Macula degeneration due to arterio-sclerosis	Other
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section D.1 of Forms B.D.8 recommends:					
	(a) No treatment	3	1	1	5	12
	(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	2	7	—	—	5
	(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	—	5
(ii)	Number of cases at (i), (b) and (c) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	7	—	—	8

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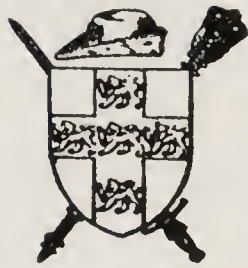
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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE



City of York Education Committee

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1971

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Chief Education Officer

J. Threlfall, B.A.

Deputy Chief Education Officer

E. Jobling, B.Sc.

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

Samuel R. W. Moore, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

Dora Hamshaw, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

Senior Medical Officer for Schools

Margaret C. Barnet, M.B., Ch.B.

School Medical Officers

Eleanor J. Mennim, M.B., Ch.B.

Anne J. V. Lawson, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 29.1.71)

Nora S. Morley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time) (from 14.9.71)

Principal School Dental Officer

Graham Turner, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers

Sheila M. Pacitto, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (to 8.4.71)

Nessa A. Train, B.D.S.

Anne P. Parker, B.Ch.D., L.D.S. (from 13.4.71 to 3.9.71)

Dental Auxiliaries

Miss B. E. Kirkbride

Miss L. A. Wilford (from 1.9.71)

Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss R. E. Glew (f) (to 19.6.71)

Miss J. M. Lawson

Miss E. Hazell

Miss W. Richardson

Miss J. Stead

Miss M. Simpson (from 5.7.71)

Anaesthetist to School Dental Officers

Judith Yuill, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Part-time)

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Supervisor of Midwives

Miss A. W. Mather (a) (b) (c) (d)

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse

Miss J. F. Gretton (a) (b) (c) (d)

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Miss J. C. M. Baker (a) (b) (c) (d)	Mrs. K. M. Hutchinson (a) (b) (c) (to 25.10.71)
Miss M. S. C. Boyle (a) (b) (c) (e)	Miss L. Jackson (a) (b) (c) (to 24.6.71)
Miss M. Chilton (a) (b) (c) (d) (to 10.9.71)	Mrs. I. C. Mansfield (a) (b) (c) (d)
Miss M. R. Dickinson (a) (b) (c) (d) (to 3.12.71)	Mrs. M. J. Marshall (a) (b) (c)
Miss J. M. Dovaston (a) (b) (c)	Miss L. F. Mousley (a) (b) (c)
Mrs. J. E. Gardner (a) (b) (c) (to 27.8.71)	Miss M. Pinder (a) (b) (c) (to 23.6.71)
Mrs. S. Grinstead (a) (b) (c)	Mrs. F. M. Platts (a) (b) (c)
Mrs. J. W. Heap (a) (b) (c) (from 1.11.71)	Miss G. C. Sheath (a) (b) (c)
Miss M. E. Horn (a) (b) (c) (e)	Mrs. E. Williamson (a) (b) (c)
	Mrs. A. M. Keller (a) (b) (c) (from 1.10.71)

Part-time Health Visitor/School Nurses

Mrs. H. Shann (a) (b) (c)	Mrs. P. E. L. Hughes (a) (b) (c) (from 4.7.71)
---------------------------	---

Clinic and School Nurses

Mrs. A. T. Nottingham (a)	Mrs. C. M. DiBiasio (a) (from 26.4.71)
Mrs. A. Tiplady (a) (e) (to 26.2.71)	Mrs. M. Harrison (a) (d) (from 15.9.71)
Miss L. B. Key (a) (to 25.3.71)	Mrs. A. B. Judson (a) (b part one) (from 26.3.71)

Speech Therapists

Mrs. M. A. Francis, L.C.S.T.	Mrs. H. P. Milner, L.C.S.T. (part-time)
Mrs. C. Porter, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (to 21.4.71)	Mrs. E. M. Maunder, L.C.S.T. (part-time) (from 14.9.71)

Chiropodist

Mrs. F. Frankland, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.Ch.S. (part-time)

Physiotherapist

Mrs. M. A. Hayes, M.C.S.P. State Registered Physiotherapist (part-time)

Chief Clerk

R. Watkinson

Senior Clerk

Miss H. F. Milburn

Clerks

3 Full Time

2 Part-time

1 Shorthand typist

Audiometrician

Miss M. A. Robinson

Vision Screener Operator

Mrs. F. Hedinburgh

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Consultant in Child Psychiatry

C. Hugh Neville-Smith, B.M., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist

A. Shuttleworth, M.Ed., Dip.Ch.Psych.

Psychiatric Social Worker

Miss Margaret Monkley, M.A., Dip. Social Studies
(Certificate of Psychiatric Social Work)

Mrs. N. M. Bradshaw, B.A., B.Soc. Studies, M.Phil. Social Work

Remedial Adviser

F. R. Purdy, Cert. Hand. Ch., Cert. R.K.

Miss A. Corner, Dip. Hand. Ch.

Clerks

1 Full-time 2 Part-time

(a) — State Registered Nurse

(b) — State Certified Midwife

(c) — Health Visitor Certificate

(d) — Queen's Nurse

(e) — Registered Mental Nurse

(f) — Dental Nurse's Certificate

June, 1972

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service for the year 1971.

I am pleased to report that the health of the school children of York is excellent and of those who were examined 99.1% were regarded as satisfactory.

The selective method of school medical examination, has now been in operation for a full year, and all concerned have welcomed it, as it has allowed more time to be spent with children who require special consideration. Experience has shown that the work load on doctors has increased rather than decreased and reflects the interest and opportunity to do work of a high quality, rather than the routine repetitive examination of normal children, as formerly.

During the year the responsibility for the management of the junior training centre was transferred from the Health Committee to the Education Committee, and the Centre is now a special school. This is a logical step forward in the care of mentally handicapped children, for research over the past decade has shown increasingly that they can learn from experience and benefit from teaching. The change from custodial care to more formal teaching methods for certain groups of mentally retarded children has been evolving over the years in progressive training centres and will now have the full backing and resources of the educational system.

An interesting development in the care of physically handicapped children has been the introduction of riding instruction for the handicapped pupils of Northfield School, organised by the York Branch of the Riding for the Disabled Association. This has shown an improvement in co-ordination and confidence and is thoroughly enjoyed by the carefully selected group of boys and girls.

The Education (Milk) Act, 1971 came into operation during the year and the report includes a summary of a detailed survey of a small number of school children over seven years of age (who are no longer entitled to free milk) for whom it was suggested that milk might be required to maintain good health. This and a more general survey of all school children in the City showed that children over seven who required milk on medical grounds were either attending special schools where it is provided, or were known to doctors from selective medical examination and the required medical certificate had been given.

My thanks are due to the Chief Education Officer for his co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

In conclusion may I acknowledge the help of all those who have assisted in compiling this report. The dedication of all, who working in the School Health Service, help to promote and maintain the health of York school children is greatly appreciated.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. R. W. MOORE

Principal School Medical Officer.

GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Population (estimated — June, 1971)		106,974
Estimated child population (June, 1971)		
Under 1 year	1,535	
1 to 4 years inclusive	6,330	
5 to 14 years inclusive	15,300	
Total under 15 years	<u>23,165</u>	
Primary Schools:—		No. on Rolls
Number of schools	39	10,698 *
Secondary Schools:—		
Number of schools	17	7,804
" " " (Modern)	13	4,773
" " " (Grammar)	4	3,031
Further Education Establishments	3	736 (full time)
Special Schools		
Educationally Sub-normal	2	207
Delicate and Physically handicapped	1	91
Special Units		
Partially hearing	3	23
TOTAL number of pupils on rolls (January, 1972)		18,823
excluding Further Education Establishments		

Summary of Work of School Health Service

Medical Officers				
Periodic examinations in schools	..	..	..	2,445
Special examinations in schools	..	..	..	} 3,480
Re-inspections in schools	..	..	..
Special examinations in clinics	..	..	..	} 3,127
Re-inspections in clinics	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (see page 25)	..	..	..	587

Footnotes.

* includes 64 in Nursery classes.

Dental Officers

Inspections at schools	..	..	..	..	..	15,527
Inspections at clinics	..	..	..	..	..	2,629
Re-inspection at school or clinic			..	..	..	1,976
Attendances for treatment		..	..	..	..	9,493

Health Visitor/School Nurses

Escorts to Residential Schools	..	..	..	..	48		
Visits to schools	..	..	..	..	..	1,753	
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,301
Visits to homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,482
Treatment of minor ailments in Central Clinic..	..	..	844				

Speech Therapist, Chiropodist, etc.

Number of children treated by Speech Therapists	..	200
Number of children under observation by Speech Therapists	.. .. .. .. ..	124
Total number of attendances at Speech Therapy Clinic		5,697
Number of children treated by Chiropodist	..	267
Number of attendances made	.. .. .. ..	1,191

School Clinics

Grand total of inspections and treatments as detailed above	24,957
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Home Tuition	1
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INTRODUCTION

The medical examination of school children has now been organised on a selective basis for a full year. Care has been taken to describe clearly to teachers and parents the essential teamwork approach on which a selective system depends. The doctor has a continuing contact with the school and with the school nurse, and parents are directly approached by means of a comprehensive questionnaire at least three times during their child's years at school.

All school entrants are given a careful medical examination during their second term, when the results of screening tests for vision and hearing are to hand and the teachers have had an opportunity to assess the child from the social and educational standpoint. Children who require further attention or supervision are selected, and appropriate arrangements made. The parents of all children, selected or not, are approached by questionnaire during the year before admission to Secondary School, and again in the year prior to school leaving.

The selective system has been welcomed by all concerned as enabling time to be spent on children who require special consideration. In the event, experience has shown that the work load on doctors has increased rather than decreased; considerably more time is allocated per child for the first medical examination and subsequent selective ones, and the scrutiny of questionnaires and records with the attendant enquiries is time consuming. The interest and opportunity to do work of high quality is a benefit which far outweighs the more complex administrative machinery required.

MEDICAL INSPECTION, SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT

Figures relating to inspections of children at maintained schools are to be found in Parts I and II of the Department of Education and Science Statistical Tables at the end of this report. The general condition of 99.1% of those examined was regarded as satisfactory.

Vision Screening

The Keystone Vision Screener is in use for children of all ages. School entrants are tested during their first or second terms before the first medical examination, and thereafter at approximately 2 yearly intervals. Colour vision is tested on entry and at ten years of age.

The number of children screened was 10,704, as against 7,277 last year. Of these 2,035 were found to have defective eyesight, 430 of which were already receiving treatment.

Screening for Hearing Defects

All school entrants have a screening test by means of the pure tone audiometer towards the end of their first term or early in the second term

before being seen by the school doctor. Those with unsatisfactory hearing are referred to the audiometry clinic for investigation. Five thousand five hundred and ninety two screening tests were carried out and 669 failed. Of these, on further investigation, 31 were referred to hospital, and 5 to their family doctors.

Children with a severe degree of deafness are identified as early as possible during babyhood. Close liaison is maintained with the hospital consultant about these children. Four children were issued with hearing aids by the hospital during the year. Two of these children were under 5 years old.

Orthopaedic Defects

Eighty seven children were found to have postural defects and 229 had minor defects of the feet. Advice on footwear and exercises at home were for the most part all the treatment required.

It was not possible to hold remedial classes during the Spring Term due to alterations to the building; the Remedial Room has been reduced in size but the new floor is a great improvement. During the Summer and Autumn Terms 30 children attended classes, 14 being discharged as satisfactory after treatment. The disadvantage to the child of loss of school time is always borne in mind when considering referring a child for remedial exercises.

Psychological Defects

Six hundred and sixty one children were recorded under the heading of Psychological Stability to require either treatment or observation. The number actually referred for treatment was 85 of whom 58 were referred by teacher or parent for special examination. These latter figures probably reflect the true incidence of instability in the school population.

Thumb sucking, nail biting and enuresis in 5—7 year old children, are usually recorded under this heading, and are commonly self limiting.

Children with Communication Problems

A joint hospital/local authority clinic has been started to investigate delay in language development in young children. The children are seen by a team including a paediatrician, local authority medical officer, speech therapist, psychologist and ear nose and throat specialist. The clinic will be incorporated in the new Assessment Clinic to be provided by the Regional Hospital Board for investigation of delayed and aberrant development of all types in young children.

The provision of adequate educational facilities for these children increasingly becomes a priority. One group of 15 such children who were identified in 1969 have had to be educated in a variety of ways as follows :—

- a. Four have been admitted to Fulford Cross School for Educationally Sub-normal pupils, but this is not the ideal placement in 3 cases. One boy with an almost average non-verbal I.Q. was practically ineducable because of his many problems. Two have I.Q's. in the 78-84 range and had they had intensive help with language this form of schooling would not have been offered as a partial solution of their problem.
- b. Two have transferred to Northfield School for the delicate and physically handicapped where they have the benefit of a sheltered environment, but this does not really deal with the underlying language handicap.
- c. Three children are now in partially-hearing units. One boy after much investigation was found to have a hearing loss as his main defect ; he is now making progress. Another attends the unit part-time with good results. The third might be described as 'socially deaf' and is better in the unit although still working below his ability.
- d. Five children remain in ordinary schools but are not making satisfactory progress.
- e. One boy has left York.

Another 14 younger children have been investigated making a total of 29 since November, 1969. It is agreed by all concerned that at least 12 of the original group of 15 would have benefited from the help of a special unit. Seven to nine of this second group also need intensive help.

CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTATION

Consultation and the sharing of relevant information between medical and teaching disciplines and parents is the basic principle on which the selective medical examination system is based. Every effort is made to streamline the necessary tests and examinations required by individual children in order to reduce the amount of time they are out of school.

The helpfulness of headteachers and their staffs is a major factor in shaping the new arrangements into a constructive and meaningful service.

HOME VISITS

Health Visitor/School Nurses paid 1,482 home visits in connection with medical inspections, follow-up of defects, cleanliness, etc. The medical officers also visited homes on a number of occasions to discuss various problems of health and education.

HEALTH VISITORS IN SCHOOLS

The role of the Health Visitor as advisor and health educator in the schools is continuing to expand, and requests are received from teachers for assistance in giving talks and providing materials and information.

SCHOOL HEALTH CLINICS

Location and Times

School Clinic, Monkgate

General Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	9 — 10 a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinics	Wed. Thurs. Fri.	1.30 p.m.
	Mon. Tues.	9 a.m.
Audiometric Clinic	Fri.	9 — 11 a.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic	Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri.	9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
Chiropody Clinic	Tues.	1.15 p.m.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Wed. and Thurs.	9.30 a.m.

Health Services Centre, Cornlands Road

Dental Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
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Health Services Centre, Fifth Avenue

Dental Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
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47 Clarence Street

Child Guidance Clinic	Mon. — Fri.	8.45 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.
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Ophthalmic Clinic

Dr. F. B. Shevlin continued as ophthalmologist on behalf of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, the clinical and nursing assistance being provided by the School Health Service.

A total of 2,176 children seen at this Clinic wore glasses. In addition 595 children had glasses prescribed by the Hospital Ophthalmic Department, and 1,212 had glasses prescribed by opticians.

Speech Therapy Clinic

One hundred and one children were referred as new cases to the speech therapist during the year. Forty seven of these were pre-school children and 46 were in infant school. The low incidence of referrals above this age indicates the efficiency of the screening at the medical examination of infants during their second term in school.

One member of staff left in March, 1971 and was replaced in September. At the end of 1971 there was one full-time, and two part-time therapists. The number of sessions worked per week was 19½.

Children on Waiting List at beginning of year	92
Children admitted for treatment	48

Number of referrals	101
Number of children treated	200
Number of children discharged	56
Number of school visits	192
Total Number of Attendances	5,697
Number on Waiting List and Under Observation at end of year	124

Chiropody Clinic

There were 1,191 attendances at the weekly clinic, 267 children being treated. Two hundred and thirty nine of these had plantar warts.

Enuresis

There is now no special clinic for enuresis, but electric alarm apparatus is available to those who may benefit from its use. Patients attend a general clinic by appointment. Twenty new patients borrowed the apparatus during the year and 8 old patients continued treatment. Eight cures have been recorded.

Children suffering from enuresis are also treated by the hospital paediatrician, the psychiatrist and the family doctor.

INFESTATION

There was a marked increase in the number of verminous heads during the latter part of the year and health visitors reported difficulty in controlling the spread and in cleansing the hair satisfactorily. Children from clean well cared for homes were affected together with those less fortunate and there was general agreement that Gamma B.H.C. (Lorexane) was now less effective. Clearly the head louse in York has become resistant to this substance as has occurred in other areas.

In December children from a few schools were selected for a trial of treatment with Malathion under controlled conditions and the first impressions were that this treatment will be successful if properly used.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following infectious diseases amongst York school children were notified by general practitioners to the Medical Officer of Health in 1971 :—

Scarlet Fever	12
Measles	18
Whooping Cough	12
Infective Hepatitis	14
Food Poisoning	1
Scabies	15
	<hr/>
Total	72
	<hr/>

Vaccination against Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

Vaccination has this year been offered to children during their third academic year in Secondary Schools instead of relating the offer to year of birth. This is a much more convenient arrangement for schools but has resulted in a significantly smaller number of vaccinations being performed due to the number of children in their third year who had already been vaccinated.

Detailed statistics are as follows:—

Number of invitations sent	..	..	..	..	..	1,076
Number of acceptances	..	..	..	..	..	859
Number Heaf tested	..	..	..	..	..	740
Number who gave negative reactions and were vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	642
Number of children attending maintained primary and secondary schools who received B.C.G. vaccination during the year	..	..	..	..	..	491

Those children who showed a Positive reaction to the Heaf Test were X-rayed by Mass Radiography. No case of active Tuberculosis was found.

Vaccination against Rubella

During the year 855 thirteen-year old girls have been given vaccination against Rubella.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The Handicapped Pupils and Special School Regulations 1959, and the amending regulations in 1962 defines the various categories of children who require special educational treatment.

There were 370 pupils in York as on the 20th January, 1972. The table overleaf shows these in each category:—

Category of Handicap	Number at Special School or Unit	Number Awaiting Placement	Number not at School	Total
Blind	2			2
Partially-sighted	15			15
Deaf	4			4
Partially-hearing	23			23
Physically Handicapped	58		2*	60
Delicate	17			17
Maladjusted	11	1		12
Educationally Subnormal	223	9		232
Epileptic	5			5
TOTAL	358	10	2	370

* 1 Home Tuition

1 In Hospital

Northfield Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children

This is essentially a school for children with physical handicaps or who are delicate. It is not suitable for children who may have a physical defect but who are also so severely educationally retarded that they are quite incapable of keeping up with the standard of learning in the various age groups although classes are small and there is special help.

There continues to be a great demand for places ; the new entrants tend to be more seriously disabled and require a great deal of help. A number are in wheelchairs and others have to use various types of walking-aids. This can cause considerable congestion in the classrooms and emphasises the urgent need for the extension planned for two years time.

The York Branch of the Riding for the Disabled Association organised a class for pupils who could not take part in organised games. No child is accepted for riding instruction without the agreement of the parents and the consent of the medical officer. It takes place under the strict supervision of experienced helpers. Children selected include : 1 paraplegic, 6 cerebral palsy, 3 partially-sighted and 2 cases of cerebellar ataxia. It has been interesting to watch the improved co-ordination and confidence as well as the enjoyment which this new stimulus has provided for the children. They are greatly indebted to the organisers, helpers and all who provided or loaned equipment and for their enthusiastic support and help.

Partially Sighted Pupils

In July Miss Noble retired after 23 years devoted work with the partially-sighted pupils. It was decided that in future they should be fully integrated into the other classes, using appropriate aids, etc. rather than having a separate class.

Partially Hearing Pupils

The units for teaching partial hearing children continue to work to capacity, the number of children being as follows:—

Knavesmire (Nursery and Infants)	10 + 1 from September.
Haxby Road (Juniors)	9 + 1 from July.
Danesmead (Senior)	6 + 2 integrated into normal school.

There are also at least 40 children with significant hearing losses in normal schools and 5 children at Boarding Schools for the deaf.

Educational Subnormality

In 1971, 63 children were examined by medical officers who recommended that 23 should be admitted to the day special school for the educationally sub-normal, 3 to residential schools and 7 were recommended for admission to Lidgett Grove Special School for mentally retarded children, one of whom required Special Care. In addition, 3 pupils leaving the day special school were re-assessed concerning their future care.

Fulford Cross Day Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Children

The additional classroom has been of benefit not only by reducing the waiting list, but by enabling the senior pupils to be treated more as students between school and a job. There is still, however, pressure on space and an undesirable time lag between assessment of the need for special education and admission to the school.

The high standard of music in the school has a beneficial effect in increasing the confidence of children; in addition the general happy atmosphere and the normality of the surroundings, together with the kindly and constructive approach of the headmaster and his staff have been noted to have a rapid effect in changing the attitude of the majority of parents from defensive disappointment to surprised pleasure. This will inevitably benefit their children.

Many of these children have poor speech, poor posture and poor co-ordination and would benefit from a greater amount of physiotherapy or

remedial gymnastics and speech therapy than is a practical possibility at the present time. Children who will be seeking jobs in competition with others can be greatly assisted in their prospects by improved speech and deportment.

It should be noted, however, that because of careful preparatory work by the Youth Employment Service every single Fulford Cross leaver was found a job last year.

Lidgett Grove Special School for mentally retarded children

This special school for mentally retarded children, formally the Junior Training Centre, became the responsibility of the Education Department in April, 1971. Medical supervision had been undertaken for very many years but routine medical inspections were introduced in 1969. Examination and assessment continues and vision and audiometric testing are being attempted. Staff and parents are appreciative of the regular visits of the medical officer and school nurse. This is very time consuming work, and the problems are increased by the relatively short working hours of the school.

The Special Care Section had been recently enlarged and the toilet and washing facilities greatly improved. Twenty children are accommodated in two large rooms, and cared for by a staff of four qualified nursery nurses.

CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

A committee meets several times a year to discuss and co-ordinate the services for handicapped children and young people. The members include doctors from Child Health Clinics and the School Health Services, the Consultant Paediatrician, Welfare Officer for the Handicapped, an Education Welfare Officer and the Youth Employment Officer, together with others who may have an interest in a particular child or subject under discussion. The prospects and problems of individual children are considered and also subjects of general interest relating to the welfare of handicapped children.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER SECTIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES AND WITH OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY DEPARTMENTS

There is close liaison with family doctors and with consultants in the Hospital Service. The family doctors are frequently consulted about individual children and their families and are always consulted before a child is referred to hospital. When a hospital doctor writes about his findings a copy is sent to both the family doctor and to the School Medical Officer. Opportunities are also made at professional meetings for informal discussion. In addition, special case conferences are called between members of many departments, together with the teacher and family doctor where the special problems of a child or family require the co-operation of many disciplines.

MORTALITY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The table below shows the causes of death of five York school children in 1971 :—

Cause of death	Age 5—14 Years	Age 15—16 Years and over	Total
Chronic Renal Failure	1	—	1
Intra Cranial Haemorrhage and Acute Myeloid Leukaemia	1	—	1
Acute Bronchitis and Congestive Heart Failure due to Eisen- menger's Complex	1	—	1
Multiple injuries caused by a road accident	1	—	1
Misadventure	1	—	1
Total	5	—	5

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

The Principal School Dental Officer reports as follows :—

This year was one of considerable change in that one dental officer and one dental auxiliary resigned for family reasons, having worked in the service since 1963 and 1962 respectively. The dental auxiliary, Mrs. Hancox, was one of the first group of auxiliaries to qualify from New Cross Hospital. After a decade it is now possible to assess the contribution made by the dental auxiliary to the school dental service.

After two years of training the auxiliary may carry out in a local authority clinic a limited range of treatment which includes the scaling and polishing of teeth, the extraction of primary teeth, the filling of both temporary and permanent teeth and x-ray examination. In addition she carries out both chairside and classroom health education. Auxiliaries are able to undertake a large number of fillings of high quality and they are well trained in the handling of difficult children. Apart from conservative work they perform some preventative dentistry by applying solutions of topical fluoride to the teeth. This application, whilst not as effective as a fluoridated water supply, does have a protective value. The auxiliary has proved a most valuable member of the team and one hopes that the authority will increase the number employed in the near future to enable more preventative dentistry to be performed.

A satisfactory amount of work was performed during the year of which the majority was conservative. Seven thousand two hundred permanent teeth were filled and only 577 extracted, a very satisfactory state of affairs when one

considers that many of the extracted teeth were removed for orthodontic reasons and not because of decay. Ninety-one crowns and 2 bridges were fitted. All patients now receive a two minute sodium fluoride rinse on each visit to the clinic. This rinsing is known to give some protection from decay to the teeth. It would be sound preventive dentistry to extend this preventive treatment into regular routine in schools, and one hopes to explore this possibility in 1972.

The regular sessions for the dental treatment of handicapped children are proving successful and popular with the parents. We have helped general dental practitioners in the town by taking some of their handicapped patients. As an example of the scope of the work one severely handicapped child whose teeth have previously been neglected was able to have nineteen fillings and two extractions completed under general anaesthesia in one visit. Had these fillings been carried out by normal means on this very difficult child it might well have involved nineteen visits which would have been exhausting for all concerned.

The results of the investigation carried out by Mr. John Murray, M.Ch.D. on the comparative dental health of York, a very low fluoride area and Hartlepool, a town with a water supply containing natural fluoride proved overwhelmingly that the dental health in all age groups in York, a town with a high dentist ratio, was lower than in Hartlepool where the dentist/population ratio is low. The caries (decay) experience of 15 year old children in Hartlepool was 45 per cent lower than that observed in 15 year old children from low fluoride York. When one looks at the picture in middle age one can still see the benefit of a water supply containing fluoride. In the 40—44 year group in Hartlepool the DMF rate (the sum of decayed, missing and filled teeth) was 12, in York 17.3. One must repeat that the dental health of Hartlepool is better than that of York in spite of Hartlepool having one of the lowest dentist/population ratios in the country and York one of the highest.

An investigation of the ages at which the various teeth erupt was started during the year. It is thought that children are erupting their teeth at an earlier age than in the past. It is hoped that this investigation will show whether this is so.

Regrettably some schools are still selling the wrong kind of foods in their tuckshops. An enquiry of one headmaster showed that 20 different kinds of sugary cariogenic foods were being sold in the tuckshop. In fact had one been looking for a diet for an investigation into the cariogenic effect of sugary foods on teeth one could not have done better than to adopt this list! Unfortunately neither a long correspondence nor a visit have produced a change. It is quite wrong that schools for the sake of profit for school funds should set at naught the efforts of the school dental service to inculcate correct eating habits into their children.

The Principal School Dental Officer was allowed by the local authority to serve on the School Health Sub-Committee of the Working Party on Collaboration which was set up to advise on the relationship between the National Health Service, and local government after reorganisation.

A series of twelve articles covering the organisation of the school dental services written by the Principal School Dental Officer was published by the British Dental Journal. Much of the material was based upon the experience and organisation found in York during the past two decades. These articles have since been published in a separate booklet.

Mr. Liptrot, the Director of the School for Dental Auxiliaries, visited us on the 27th January and talked in the afternoon at Monkgate Clinic to a gathering of dental officers and auxiliaries from the surrounding areas of the county. Forty five people attended this meeting.

On the 6th May we arranged and helped to organise a one day course for dental auxiliaries at the King's Manor, York.

Over the last six years we have organised in York a number of clinical meetings or courses each year to stimulate interest in our own service and those of surrounding authorities. These courses have been well attended. We shall hope to continue this scheme during the coming years.

The Northern Principal School Dental Officers held a one day meeting at the Dental Clinic on the 13th October.

Dr. Zietsman, Chief Dental Officer, Pretoria, visited the service on the 8th July to study the general organisation and particularly the work of the dental auxiliaries.

The service was inspected during the month of July by Mr. G. Potter, the Dental Officer from the Department of Education and Science, who made a satisfactory report on the dental service in the city.

Members of staff have visited schools to talk about the various aspects of dentistry as a career and older students who were interested in a dental career were enabled to visit the clinic and learn more of the subject.

THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC AND SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

During 1971 the number of cases referred to the Schools' Psychological Service and Child Guidance Service fell compared with the previous year from 148 to 134. Much of this decline can be explained by the fact that the Remedial Teachers, who work in the schools, can see children with less serious problems and these are, therefore, less often referred to the Clinic. This has enabled the scope of the treatment to be widened.

One important feature of the year's work has been the large increase in psychiatric case-work with parents and families both in the Clinic and the home. Another feature has been the 7 plus Reading Survey where, due to the help of mature students from Hull College of Education, it was possible to

test the reading ability of 1,104 children compared with 587 last year. A start has been made by the Remedial Adviser, Mr. Purdy, on Adult Illiteracy and 5 students enrolled during the course of the year. There has been co-operation in a study of 'travelling children' at the Secondary stage of education in an effort to suggest ways of integrating them into the educational system.

The Universities of York and Leeds continue to use the Clinic for post-graduate training of psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers and teachers. Teachers from York and the Ridings visit the Reading Centre in increasing numbers to take advantage of demonstrations of books and materials and methods of teaching reading.

Members of staff are in constant demand to give talks and lectures to students from various professions.

New Registrations in 1971

Sources of Referral	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
School Medical Officer	7	2	9
General Practitioners & Hospitals	19	18	37
Education Department	2	2	4
Head Teacher	26	10	36
Juvenile Courts, Probation Officer	4	3	7
Social Services Department	5	—	5
Parents	13	9	22
Speech Therapists	1	—	1
Others	9	4	13
	86	48	134

Closed Cases

Type of treatment given	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Psychiatric Therapy	37	19	56
Consultation and Advice	37	11	48
Social Service	22	15	37
	96	45	141

Work of Remedial Teachers for Children Retarded in Reading and Mathematics

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
Number of School Visits paid	—	—	695
Number of Children Tested	147	98	245
Number of Children receiving Remedial Teaching	64	25	89
	211	123	1029

Number of Reading and Intelligence Tests administered by Psychologist and Remedial Teachers in '7 Plus' Survey

Boys	Girls	TOTAL
581	523	1104

Sources of Referrals of children to the Educational Psychologist

	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
School Medical Officer	13	2	15
Head Teachers	12	13	25
Others	10	6	16
	35	21	56

Summary

Number of Interviews by :	TOTAL
Psychiatrists	700
Psychologist	230
Psychiatric Social Worker	1225
	<hr/> 2155 <hr/>
Number of school enquiries by Psychologist	113
Number of Public Lectures, Meetings, Engagements	31

MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Examinations

In addition to the work referred to elsewhere the medical officers carried out the following examinations :—

Part-time employment of children	132
Youth Employment medical reports	30
Entrants to Colleges of Education	137
Appointment of Education Service Staff	96
Children going to camp or organised holidays	115
Children going to residential schools	14
Assessment of educational ability	63
	<hr/>
	587
	<hr/>

Youth Employment Medical Reports

Reports were forwarded to the Youth Employment Officer to assist him in the placement of certain pupils who had a defect which might make them unsuitable for certain types of employment. Thirty reports (Form Y9) were issued with regard to the following disabilities :—

Asthma	1
Epilepsy	2
Blind in one eye	2
Defective Vision (Colour)	24
Diabetic	1
	<hr/>
Total	30
	<hr/>

Referrals to Hospital

Medical officers only refer a school child to a hospital consultant by prior agreement of the family doctor. Hospital appointments were arranged for 107 children. In addition, family doctors were notified of 58 children who were referred to the Eye Department of York County Hospital.

Hospital Reports

Reports were received for 623 children during 1971. The information is helpful and is only one aspect of the co-operation which the School Health Service receives from the consultant staff, as well as from the family doctors. In return the Service endeavours to maintain close links with those of other members of the National Health Service, through informal, as well as official channels.

Convalescent Holidays

During the year 13 children were sent on convalescent holidays under the provisions of Section 12 of the Health Services and Public Health Act.

Provision of Meals

The number of meals provided in the year was 1,767,201. A census taken in October showed that 43.7% of children were having meals. Of the meals served 11.4% were supplied free of charge. Provision was made, as in former years, for children in receipt of free meals to have them during the holidays. Only 3.6% of those eligible attended at Christmas, 4.6% at Easter, and 7.2% during the Summer holidays.

Provision of Milk

The percentage of children in primary schools taking milk in October, 1971 was 40.15%.

The Education (Milk) Act 1971 placed the medical officers of the school health service in the difficult position of having to establish which child over seven years old required free milk on medical grounds and which did not. It should be placed on record that the unanimous opinion of the medical and dental staff is that if a child requires a 'snack' in mid-morning, milk is the most suitable and prior to the above Act, the most easily provided.

Faced with the provisions of the Act it was decided that the phrase 'his health requires' should infer either a medical as distinct from a social need for mid-morning nourishment, or a disability which would usually result in admission to special school (where milk is provided) or an acute short term debility such as follows illness. During the Autumn term only five certificates were given for free milk to children over seven, the medical conditions being as follows:—

Severe dwarfism of unknown cause — previously recommended for education at a Special School.

Severe and long standing debility and malnutrition.

Diabetes. (2).

Extensive dental caries.

One headmaster requested the medical examination of 36 socially deprived children in his school with a view to recommendations for free milk and this was undertaken in an endeavour to test out the hypothesis that if a child's physical condition was such as to qualify him for free milk he would already have been selected for examination in the normal process.

The following is an abridged account of the examinations and medical officer's comments.

The medical records of each child were studied; many but not all children had been examined quite recently. No significant medical conditions were recorded, indicating that when last seen the children were in good health. Each parent completed a questionnaire as for a normal intermediate medical

examination. The parents were not told that the question of free milk was being considered as it was thought this would inevitably colour the replies. None of the 36 parents expressed dissatisfaction with their child's health, and the points they raised were about hearing, bed wetting, scratching and a lump — matters which were dealt with but were not relevant to the subject of the enquiry.

Every child was given a physical examination consisting of measurement of height and weight, a clinical assessment of physique (good, average, fair, poor) as estimated by general build, muscle tone, strength of grip and stability of shoulder girdle. Complexion and health of skin was also taken into consideration, and the throat and teeth examined.

The results were as follows :—

The height and weight of all but two of the children fell well within the 10th to 90th percentile range of normal healthy children though as a group they are smaller than average. In two cases the children were much smaller than average, but their weight was satisfactory for their height, the smaller size being familial in both cases.

One child was considered to be of poor physique and to have bad teeth — he is already in receipt of milk in school on account of age until the end of the summer term and has been recommended for reconsideration at that time.

Two children were referred for a dental opinion as to whether milk was advisable in school on account of dental caries but it was not considered to be justified.

Two children whose physique was recorded as 'fair' were in other respects in good health, and could not be singled out as in need of milk in school on health grounds.

The one child who would have qualified for free milk was found to have been seen earlier in the term in the normal course of selective medical examination and the recommendation for milk had been given.

Comment

The group of children examined is too small to have any statistical significance, but two children were found whose health required that they should have milk in school; one of these was still within the age group entitling him to free milk so no certificate was required in his case. There was a marked discrepancy between the superficial poverty of clothing and appearance of many of these children and the strong wiry bodies beneath the shabby exterior. There were no fat children in the group, but there was no case in which weight was inadequate for height and age.

Provision of Clothing and Footwear

A number of children were found to be in need of suitable clothing and footwear.

Number reported	..	..	..	..	Boys	773
					Girls	568
Number of families involved		..	..			574

The following items were provided :—

Boys :	Footwear	929
	Overcoats/Duffles	249
	Jackets/Jumpers	205
	Trousers	300
Girls :	Footwear	639
	Overcoats/Duffles	229
	Dresses, tunics, skirts, blouses, etc.	506
		<hr/> 3,057 <hr/>

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

The Senior Inspector reported the following details of work done by himself and his staff during 1971 :—

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of new cases dealt with in the City involving — Lack of care, Physical injury, Behavioural problems, Children left alone, Material, Financial and Housing problems | 74 |
| 2. | Number of persons seeking advice from the Society concerning their children | 33 |
| 3. | Number of Parents who were warned, advised or assisted with regard to their children | 89 |
| 4. | Number of children involved under items 2 & 3 | 258 |
| 5. | Number of supervisory visits made in connection with items 2 & 3 | 640 |
| 6. | Number of other visits made during the year | 765 |

The Society also reported that there were no prosecutions or Juvenile Court cases in 1971.

York Schools Athletic Association

Teachers have continued their voluntary work enabling school children of York and District to take part in various games and sports, a valuable contribution to maintenance of the health of York school children.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE: STAFF AND SCHOOL CLINICS

(Return for the year ended 31st December, 1971)

1. STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Principal School Medical Officer: S. R. W. MOORE

	Number of officers employed		Number in terms of full-time officers employed	Vacancies full-time equivalent
	f.t.	p.t.		
a. MEDICAL OFFICERS (INCLUDING PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER):—				
i. solely School Health Service	—	—	—	—
ii. a. part-time School Health Service/rest of time with Local Health Service	4	1	2.3	—
b. part-time School Health Service/rest of time as General Practitioner	—	—	—	—
c. part-time School Health Service/rest of time on other medical work	—	—	—	—
iii. Ophthalmic Specialists	—	1	0.4	—
iv. Other Consultants and Specialists	—	—	—	—
b. NURSES AND HEALTH VISITORS				
i. Nurses holding Health Visitors Certificates	—	—	—	—
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	20	—	5.7	—
ii. Nurses NOT holding Health Visitors Certificates	—	—	—	—
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	4	—	2.7	—
iii. Nurses' assistants	—	—	—	—
a. employed solely in clinics	—	—	—	—
b. employed in clinics and elsewhere	—	—	—	—
c. OTHER STAFF				
i. Senior Speech Therapist	—	—	—	—
ii. Speech Therapists	1	2	1.6	—
iii. Assistant Speech Therapists	—	—	—	—
iv. Audiometricians	1	—	1.0	—
v. Chiropodists	—	1	0.1	—
vi. Orthoptists	—	—	—	—
vii. Physiotherapists	—	1	0.7	—
viii. Others (excluding clerical staff) ; Remedial Gymnasts	—	2	0.2	—

Number of school clinics as at 31st December, 1971: 1

TYPE OF EXAMINATION AND/OR TREATMENT
provided at School Clinics

Examination and/or treatment	Number of premises available as at 31st December, 1971
A. Minor ailment	1
B. Asthma	—
C. Audiology	—
D. Audiometry	1
E. Chiropody	1
F. Ear, Nose and Throat	—
G. Enuretic	1
H. Ophthalmic	1
I. Orthoptic	—
J. Orthopaedic	—
K. Paediatric	—
L. Physiotherapy and remedial exercises	1
M. Speech Therapy	1
N. School Medical Officer's special examination	—
O. Others	
Vaccination & Immunisation	1

(a) STAFF OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS AND
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE as at 31st December, 1971

Staff	Number employed		Number in terms of full time officers
	full time	part time	
i. Psychiatrists			
a. employed by the local education authority	—	—	—
b. employed under arrangement made with Hospital Authority	—	3	0.5
ii. Educational Psychologists	1	—	1.0
a. working in Child Guidance Clinics			—
b. working in School Psychological Service			—
iii. Psychiatric Social Workers	1	—	1.0
iv. Psycho-therapists	—	—	—
v. Social Workers — Qualified	1	—	1.0
Unqualified	—	—	—
vi. Remedial Teachers	2	—	2.0
vii. Others (excluding clerical staff)	—	—	—

(b) DETAILS OF CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS WITHIN THE
AUTHORITY'S AREA as at 31st December, 1971

Provided by	No. of Clinics	No. of Clinics		Total No. of sessions worked in those Clinics in part-time use during 1971
		In full-time use	In part-time use	
the L.E.A.	1	1	—	—
Other bodies	—	—	—	—

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

PART I

New assessments and placements

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1971 :—		Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt.Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp.Def. (10)	Total (11)
A	Number of Handicapped children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes.	boys			1	3	2	3	16			25
		girls				2	2		14			18
B	Number of children newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes.	(i) of those included at A above	boys		1	2	1	2	12			18
			girls			1	2		7			10
		(ii) of those assessed prior to Jan. 1971	boys			2			8			10
			girls						10			10
		(iii) Total newly placed	boys		1	4	1	2	20			28
		B (i) and (ii) girls	girls			1	2		17			20

C	Number of children from the Authority's area, previously regarded as unsuitable for education at school, who became the Authority's responsibility on 1st April, 1971.	boys	37
		girls	29
		Total	66

PART II

PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS:
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS: IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS: UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE
EDUCATION ACT 1944: AND BOARDED IN HOMES

[illegible]

As at 20th January, 1972																				
	Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil (9)		Sp. Def. (10)	Total (11)
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.		
Number of pupils from the Authority's area were on the registers of:—	{																			
	(i) Maintained Special Schools (other than hospital Special Schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) regardless by what authority they are maintained																			
	{																			
	(a) day																			
B	{																			
	(ii) Non-maintained Special Schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) wherever situated.																			
	{																			
	(a) day																			
C	{																			
	(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.																			
	{																			
	(a) day																			
D	{																			
	(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school.																			
	{																			
	(a) day																			
E	{																			
	(i) in hospitals																			
	{																			
	(ii) in other groups e.g., units for spastics																			
Totals of A (3) : B (i) to (iv) : C : D (i) to (iii)	{																			
	(iii) at home																			
	{																			
	(a) day																			
Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools: receiving education in special schools: independent schools: special classes and units: under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944: and board in homes.																				
Totals of A (3) : B (i) to (iv) : C : D (i) to (iii)																				

PART III

NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND PARTIALLY HEARING EMPLOYED BY THE AUTHORITY (OTHER THAN IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

on 20th January, 1972

Teachers employed	who have one of the required special deaf qualifications		who do not have such a qualification		TOTAL	
	M 1	F 2	M	F	M 1	F 2
1. in special classes/units						
2. in audiology clinics						
3. as peripatetic teachers						
TOTALS	1	2			1	2

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1971

Principal School Dental Officer: Graham Turner

1. STAFF
(as at 31st December, 1971)

Number of officers in local authority service		Full time equivalent inclusive of extra paid sessions worked			
Full time	Part time	Administrative duties	Clinical Duties		Total full time equivalent
			School Service	M & C.W. Service	

(a) Dental Officers (including Orthodontists)

Principal School Dental Officer	1	—	0.2	1	0.1	
Salaried Dental Officers	1	—	—	1.9	0.1	1
Sessional Dental Officers	—	1	—	—	0.3	0.3
Total	2	1	0.2	2.6	0.5	2.3

(b) Dental Auxiliaries and Hygienists

Dental Auxiliaries	2	—	—	1.8	0.2	2
Dental Hygienists	—	—	—	—	—	—

(c) Other Staff

						Number of Officers	Full time equivalent
Dental Technicians	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Dental Surgery Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Clerical Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Dental Health Education Personnel	..	..	..			—	—

2. SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS

Provided directly by the Authority

Fixed Clinics				Mobile Clinics		
No. with ONE surgery only	No. with TWO or more surgeries	Total number of surgeries		Total number of clinics		Total number of sessions worked in 1971
		Available	In use	Available	In use	
2	1	5	5	—	—	—

3.

INSPECTIONS

- (a) First inspection—school
(b) First inspection—clinic
(c) Re-inspection—school or clinic
Totals

Number of pupils		
Inspected	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment
15,527	} 9,389	} 9,388
2,629		
1,976	891	891
20,132	10,280	10,279

4. VISITS (for treatment only)

- First visit in the calendar year
Subsequent visits
Total visits

Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
1,712	1,435	344	3,491
2,480	2,861	661	6,002
4,192	4,296	1,005	9,493

5. COURSES OF TREATMENT

- Additional courses commenced
Total courses commenced
Courses completed

401	275	59	735
2,113	1,710	403	4,226
—	—	—	3,336

6. TREATMENT

- Fillings in permanent teeth
Fillings in deciduous teeth

2,883	4,426	1,285	8,594
1,533	26	—	1,559

- Permanent teeth filled
Deciduous teeth filled

2,195	3,890	1,115	7,200
1,377	21	—	1,398

- Permanent teeth extracted
Deciduous teeth extracted

62	402	113	577
1,294	415	—	1,709

- Number of general anaesthetics

467	168	18	653
-----	-----	----	-----

- Number of emergencies

101	37	15	153
-----	----	----	-----

Number of Pupils X-rayed
Prophylaxis
Teeth otherwise conserved
Number of teeth root filled
Inlays
Crowns
Na F
Bridges

202
756
418
23
5
91
282
2

7. ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year	45
Cases completed during the year	47
Cases discontinued during the year	3
No. of removable appliances fitted	90
No. of fixed appliances fitted	1
No. of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	1

8. DENTURES

Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time :—

(a) with full denture

(b) with other dentures

Total

Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
—	—	—	—
2	2	1	5
2	2	1	5

Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)

3	2	1	6
---	---	---	---

9. ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers

58

10. SESSIONS :

	Adminis- trative sessions	Number of clinical sessions worked in the year				Total sessions	
		School Service			M. & C.W. Service		
		Inspection at School	Treatment	Dental Health Education	Treatment		Dental Health Education
Dental Officers (incl. P.S.D.O.)	47	86	1,063	—	163	—	1,359
Dental Auxiliaries	—	—	579	9	8	—	596
Dental Hygienists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	47	86	1,642	9	171	—	1,955

11. DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

The Dental Auxiliaries visit schools educating children in oral hygiene.

A leaflet is given to each child at School Dental Inspections.

Posters are circulated to schools at regular intervals.

8 lectures were given by the Principal School Dental Officer to students.

DENTAL AUXILIARIES
Details of work carried out by Dental Auxiliaries

4. VISITS (for treatment only)	Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	487	376	86	949
Subsequent visit	872	728	167	1,767
Total visits	1,359	1,104	253	2,716
5. COURSES OF TREATMENT				
Additional courses commenced	119	87	11	217
Total courses commenced	606	463	97	1,166
Courses completed	—	—	—	976
6. TREATMENT				
Fillings in permanent teeth	1,443	1,787	469	3,699
Fillings in deciduous teeth	575	2	—	577
Permanent teeth filled	1,080	1,578	421	3,079
Deciduous teeth filled	482	2	—	484
Deciduous teeth extracted	43	21	—	64
Prophylaxis	—	—	—	331

DENTAL HYGIENISTS
Details of work carried out by Dental Hygienists

4. VISITS (for treatment only)	Ages 5 — 9	Ages 10 — 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	—	—	—	—
Subsequent visit	—	—	—	—
Total visits	—	—	—	—
5. COURSES OF TREATMENT				
Additional courses commenced	—	—	—	—
Total courses commenced	—	—	—	—
Courses completed	—	—	—	—
6. TREATMENT				
Prophylaxis	—	—	—	—

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Return for the Year ended 31st December, 1971

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January, 1972: 18,840

PART I

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A
PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have re- ceived a full medical examin- ation	Physical Condi- tion of pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory		for defective vision (exclud- ing squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total Indi- vidual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1967 and later	121	121	—	—	10	33	40
1966	975	970	5	—	132	207	260
1965	561	555	6	—	88	107	153
1964	57	56	1	—	6	14	18
1963	45	44	1	—	3	11	10
1962	42	40	2	—	4	13	13
1961	54	53	1	—	7	16	17
1960	155	154	1	669	14	44	48
1959	131	130	1	325	14	32	37
1958	85	83	2	—	12	17	22
1957	58	57	1	42	12	15	26
1956 and earlier	161	159	2	279	20	25	43
Total	2,445	2,422	23	1,315	322	534	687

TABLE B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	5,826
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	820
				Total	6,646

TABLE C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	49,301
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	590
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ..	—
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ..	—

PART II
DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL
INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	24	2	48	74	100
		O	94	5	54	153	103
5	Eyes — a. Vision	T	219	4	92	315	1,059
		O	61	2	77	140	492
	b. Squint	T	115	—	25	140	38
		O	22	—	12	34	17
	c. Other	T	5	—	3	8	10
		O	6	—	6	12	9
6	Ears — a. Hearing	T	54	—	23	77	87
		O	140	1	65	206	172
	b. Otitis Media	T	8	—	4	12	9
		O	45	—	12	57	30
	c. Other	T	18	—	8	26	33
		O	157	1	54	212	210
7	Nose and Throat	T	30	—	10	40	80
		O	294	5	120	419	447
8	Speech	T	35	—	4	39	24
		O	84	2	42	128	36
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	10	—	2	12	8
		O	189	—	38	227	147
10	Heart	T	1	—	4	5	5
		O	22	—	7	29	30
11	Lungs	T	7	—	5	12	16
		O	38	3	23	64	84
12	Development — a. Hernia	T	4	—	—	4	2
		O	7	—	—	7	7
	b. Other	T	4	—	14	18	23
		O	132	4	100	236	190
13	Orthopaedic — a. Posture	T	—	—	2	2	3
		O	15	2	35	52	20
	b. Feet	T	4	—	6	10	34
		O	75	—	35	110	75
	c. Other	T	—	—	9	9	14
		O	44	2	27	73	60
14	Nervous System — a. Epilepsy	T	—	—	10	10	9
		O	7	—	2	9	11
	b. Other	T	—	—	3	3	4
		O	12	1	9	22	9
15	Psychological — a. Development	T	1	—	2	3	9
		O	47	9	143	199	37
	b. Stability	T	11	—	6	17	68
		O	206	5	116	327	249
16	Abdomen	T	1	—	1	2	3
		O	3	—	9	12	15
17	Other	T	5	—	12	17	100
		O	19	—	49	68	157

(T) Requiring treatment (O) Requiring observation

PART III
TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND
SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	37
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,939
Total	2,976
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were pre- scribed	1,297

TABLE B
DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	23
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	15
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	136
Total	174
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1971, known to have been pro- vided with hearing aids:—	
(a) during the calendar year 1971	4
(b) in previous years	18

TABLE C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients depart- ments	75
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	75

TABLE D
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	2
Scabies	3
Impetigo	12
Other skin diseases	316
Total	333

TABLE E
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	242

TABLE F
SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	575

TABLE G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	194
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements..	13
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	1,133
(d) Others: Chiropody	267
Total	1,607